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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
ANDERSON, MEYER & CO. LTD.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

Machine-guns Employed.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, November 22.
During rioting in Belfast at the week-end the troops were compelled to fire, and the police used machine-guns. There were a few casualties. The trouble was renewed last night, when three were killed and eight wounded. A shop was looted and burned.

Two Shipyard Workers Killed by Snipers.

There are two dead as the result of renewed sniping at shipyard workers in Belfast to-day.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

German Denial of Military Organisation.

Berlin, November 22.
In regard to M. Briand's speech at Washington, it is semi-officially denied that the Reichswehr consists mostly of ex-officers and ex-non-coms. The great majority of the Reichswehr consists of youths who joined up after the war. The protection police are not in any way controlled by the Imperial Government, but by the State Governments. Its sole task is to maintain order in the interior. Its numbers, organisation, and armament are regulated by Entente control commissions. The police only possess the rifles and light guns allowed them; they have no heavy guns which would make them suitable for fighting. The citizens' guard mentioned by M. Briand has long been disbanded and its weapons surrendered or destroyed. All armament factories in Germany have been closed and the machinery destroyed.

* APPALLING CONDITIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

Released British Officer's Account.

London, November 22.
The first report from Col. Rawlinson (late released by the Turks) received in London gives an appalling account of conditions in Asia Minor. It says that nine thousand Armenian prisoners from Kars employed in labour gangs in the neighbourhood of Erzerum have all perished except about eight hundred. The victims were replaced by Greeks deported from coast districts, whose death in the winter Col. Rawlinson considers certain.

REPATRIATION OF GERMANS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, November 22.
In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughes stated that, in view of the approaching completion of the work of repatriating Germans, the Federal Government had decided to sell the appropriated plantations in ex-German New Guinea, preference to be given to offers from ex-soldiers.

CHINESE FINED AT LIVERPOOL FOR OPIUM-SMOKING.

London, November 22.
The forty-three Chinamen mentioned in yesterday's cable were charged at Liverpool with keeping, using, or frequenting premises for opium-smoking. Fines ranging from five to twenty-five pounds were imposed in some cases.

BANDITS CAPTURED IN ARGENTINA.

Buenos Ayres, November 22.
Five were killed and 17 wounded in a fight between troops and bandits near Santa Cruz, while 170 bandits were captured. Reinforcements have been sent to maintain order in Patagonia.

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF NAVAL RECRUITING.

London, November 22.
Recruiting for ordinary seamen for the Navy has been suspended, but it is understood that recruiting for boys and certain other special ratings will continue.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

London, November 22.
The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company for 1920 shows expenditure of £1,476,000 on new cables and of £201,000 on partial renewal of main line cables.

ASPHYXIATION OF MOPLAHS CONFIRMED.

London, November 22.
The India Office confirms the asphyxiation of 54 Moplahs (see Earlier Cables). It appears that the prisoners were in closed luggage vans or vans.

AMERICAN SWORDSMEN WIN FENCING TROPHY.

New York, November 22.
The American swordsmen won the international fencing trophy, scoring 24 points against 18 by the British in the three matches.

DEATH OF CHRISTINE NILSSON.

Stockholm, November 22.
The death is announced of the Countess Casa de Miranda, formerly Christine Nilsson, the operatic singer.

DEATH OF EMILE BOUTROUX.

Paris, November 22.
The death is announced of the philosopher, M. Emile Boutroux.

AUSTRALIANS WIN IN S. AFRICA.

Capetown, November 22.
The Australians beat the Western Province by eight wickets.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

WHERE HONGKONG SCORES.

A Shipping Story.

When the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain left Liverpool for Quebec on October 19 she had among her passengers Mr. John Arnold, secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company who has been on holiday at home for six months. Prior to his departure, Mr. Arnold, in an interview, said that primarily his visit to Great Britain was to place orders for new tonnage for his company. The steamers of his fleet were between 2,000 and 3,000 tons register, and of necessity had to be shallow-draft. He was desirous that the order for this new tonnage should be placed in British yards, and consequently during his business holiday he visited most of the shipbuilding establishments to make inquiries regarding the placing of this order. He was, however, returning to Hongkong via Canada, without having placed the order owing to the present labour conditions. In the first place he was told by the shipbuilders concerned that they could not really promise delivery within a stated period owing to the fact that they never knew when a strike would break out amongst their workers. The factors which decided him in not giving out the order were, first, the prohibitive prices demanded; secondly, the uncertainty as to when the ship would be delivered by the builders; and, thirdly, the difficulty of taking out a vessel of that size in ballast. He was told by a number of shipbuilding firms that they could promise the ship for fifteen months, but if strikes occurred it might possibly be two years before they could deliver the ship, whereas out in Hongkong if the company promised delivery within a certain time they always had delivery within the period stipulated. In consequence of not being able to place the order with British firms it would probably go to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, which had already built several steamers for them of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, which had given entire satisfaction and were still running.

It was twenty years since he had last visited England and he found things had considerably changed, and that industry was absolutely ruled by labour, which he thought was not to the advantage of what labour sneeringly called "bloated capitalism." Out in China they had their labouring classes who were becoming organised and were perhaps demanding more rights for the men, but it was not to the same extent as in Britain. The Chinese were reasonable in their demands, and were not led away by the paid trade union agitator, as existed at the present time in Britain.

Mr. Arnold said he was not at all sorry to leave England and return to China, where, although business was still very bad, it was better than it was in Britain.

O'HENRY FILMED.

"Double Dyed Deceiver" At Kowloon.
To capture the elusive spirit of O'Henry's genius in a photoplay, is the aim that has animated the producers of "The Double Dyed Deceiver," showing at the Kowloon Theatre this evening. How well they have succeeded you may see for yourself. Written when his amazing powers were at their highest, "The Double Dyed Deceiver" ranks as one of O'Henry's finest stories. To attempt within the limits of the present space to summarise the masterpiece of one of the world's greatest short story writers would be presumption. Lovers of O'Henry will require no further inducement to see this film version when they learn that the leading role falls to Jack Pickford and the wild Texas life and languorous South American existence have been faithfully reproduced. "The Double Dyed Deceiver" lacks nothing of O'Henry's wonderful humanity. A great writer, a great story, and a great picture.

RELIEF WORK IN YINGTAK.

Hongkong's Gift Distributed.

The shipment of five tons of foodstuffs donated by the Hongkong merchants for relief of the people in Yingtak arrived at Canton last Sunday afternoon. Captain R. A. Denne, who was in charge of the shipment, was received and heartily welcomed by the Rev. Mr. John R. Temple of the Wesleyan Mission, and Mr. Ng Wing, the acting magistrate of Yingtak district, at his landing.

The foodstuffs were stored at the Mission that very evening. At the same time food tickets were distributed by the police to the poor and hungry sufferers under the auspices of Mok Shiu-yi, a police officer from Canton. The distribution of the foodstuffs took place the next morning. Middle-aged persons were given army biscuits or hard stuff, old men and women were given soda crackers, while the youngsters were given sweet stuffs. Each person received about seven cakes.

The five tons of foodstuffs were divided into 1,000 portions. The holder of each ticket which was distributed on the previous day was entitled to receive one portion. 844 persons applied for the tickets, 156 extra portions of foodstuffs were distributed without tickets. Thus a balance of 200 portions was still left on hand.

Due to the generous assistance rendered by the Rev. Mr. Temple, Captain Denne, the acting magistrate, and the police officers, the plan of distribution was carried out very systematically and successfully.

RUSSIAN FAMINE FUND.

An Official Acknowledgment.

We beg to announce that we have received from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the official receipt forwarded to them by their London office, of the Hongkong Telegraph contribution to the Lord Mayor's Famine Relief Fund. The receipt of the £117 14s. 10d. is acknowledged with best thanks. The Organising Secretary of the Fund writes requesting us to convey to all our readers who subscribed very sincere thanks for the splendid contribution.

CRICKET.

The following teams will represent the H.K.C.C. on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:

On H.K.C.C. ground v R.G.A.—R. Hancock (Capt.), T. E. Pearce, A. A. Claxton, E. J. B. Mitchell, Major H. M. Edwards, Capt. H. E. Murray, A. B. Raworth, F. H. Farthing, L. J. Davies, F. N. Young, W. J. Hope.

On Craignower ground v Craignower.—L. D. McNicoll (Capt.), B. D. C. Morgan, W. W. Mackenzie, M. M. Watson, H. H. Benson, M. D. C. Sandberg, D. Reid, A. B. Exell, W. Fraser, G. M. Dorkins, J. R. Way.

FOOTBALL.

2ND DIVISION LEAGUE TABLE.

The table to date is as follows:

Club.	P.W.L.D.	For.	Against.	Goals.
Wills	4	4	20	18
University	4	4	12	18
South China A	4	4	11	28
South China B	5	3	24	13
R.G.A.	5	2	13	7
Cable	4	2	11	7
U.A.C.	5	1	7	8
St. Joseph's	5	1	5	3
H'kong Club	5	3	3	11
Kowloon	4	2	2	12
Punjabis	5	4	2	15
Carlisle				

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Y.K.K.'s New Manager.

Mr. M. Kobayashi, Manager in Hongkong of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, has been transferred to Kobe Head Office and Mr. S. Mitani is now Manager of the Hongkong office.

New N.Y.K. Vessels.

Three 10,000 ton vessels are being built by the N.Y.K. at Nagasaki. One of these, the Hakone Maru, was launched some time ago and is due to leave Yokohama on November 25. The two others are the Haruna Maru which is expected to leave Yokohama on February 17 next year and the Hakaaki Maru which will leave in June next. The Hakone Maru will take the place of the Kago Maru and the Haruna Maru will take the place of the Inaba Maru. All three new vessels will be placed on the European run. During the time of the submarine menace the company removed superior vessels, such as the Kasuma Maru, the Katori Maru, the Fushima Maru, and the Suwa Maru, from the European run to the Pacific run in order to protect them from that danger and their places were taken by vessels of the 6,000 ton type. It was at first intended to restore the European vessels on the old run, but this was not done. Three new 10,000 ton vessels have been built instead.

Haiphong Shipbuilding.

Two more steel cargo ship have been launched in Indo-China, the builders being Les Fils Doumer et Van Vollenhoven, of Haiphong. The principal measurements of the vessels are—Length 73.40 m. breadth 10 m. and draught 4.50 m. They are expected to attain a speed of 9 or 10 knots. As the Indo-China and Albert Sarraut, of 6,000 tons, were launched at Saigon last spring the French Indo-Chinese merchant fleet is now composed of four vessels.

Cargo.

The Admiral Line freighter, which arrived this morning from Sourabaya and Singapore brought 3,068 tons of sugar for Hongkong. The O.S.K. Africa Maru had a cargo of 2,865 tons for Hongkong, mainly coconut oil, hemp and cigars.

In Wireless Communication.

The following vessels were in wireless communication with the port at 2.30 p.m. to-day—Indus Maru, Bombay Maru, Bessa, Lima Maru, Delagoa Maru, Nyanza, Gorontalo, Karmala.

GOLD STAMPEDE.

Thrilling Drama of the West.

A stirring drama of the gold rush days in the West comes to the Coronet Theatre this evening when "That Girl Montana," W. P. Marshall's wonderful film version of March Ellis Ryan's great novel will be screened. Set in wild and rugged scenery, this Western classic abounds in dramatic incident. Guns are drawn at cards, stage coaches are held up, and life is imperilled at a word. Picturesque Indians, daring cowboys, and rough gold miners appear in plenty. And through all the hectic excitement of the dance hall and the madness of a gold stampede, a dauntless girl courageously fights for her honour against a ruffian—presumably her father—who forces her, disguised as a boy, to rob and cheat. Her flight to the Indian for refuge and her subsequent dramatic return to her own people are portrayed with the compelling realism which makes the whole picture live. Miss Blanche Sweet, lovely of filmdom's stars, plays the leading role with more than customary charm and spirit. A vivid drama mingling romance, beauty and suspense is "That Girl Montana."

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

Meetings at Canton.

The first committee meeting of the International Anti-Opium Society of Kwangtung will be held at the Canton Hospital, the Bund, on Saturday afternoon. The constitution and plans of the Association will be drafted at the meeting.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Committee at the previous meeting:—Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Chan Chiung Ming, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, Mr. Lui Tien Man, Vice-Minister of Interior, Gen. Tang Hang, Chief of the Military Staff of Canton, Gen. Ngai Bong Ping, Commissioner of Police, Mayor Sun Foo, Dr. George C. Hu, Minister of Justice, Mr. Liu Chung Hoi, Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Frank Lee, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wong Keung, Commissioner of the Kwangtung Customs, Mr. Lung Wing Heun, Commissioner of Water Police, Mr. Wang Chung Wei, President of the Kwangtung Educational Association, Mr. Chung Sing, Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung, Dr. Lee Fong Choc, Chief of the Health Department, Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, Dr. Thomson of Canton Hospital, Bishop of the Cathedral, French Mission, Dr. Silva, Portuguese Consul, Mr. Chan Lim-pak, President of the Kwangtung Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Leung Siu Cho, General Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Pastor Mo Man Ming, Pastor Wong Yuk Shing, and Pastor Chew Koon Hoi.—Canton Times.

LONDON JOURNALS ON THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Japan May Advance A Version of Monroeism.

The Observer's correspondent at Washington, in endeavouring to interpret the feeling in America regarding the Washington conference, declares that if the Conference fails it will not be the fault of American public opinion, which is becoming almost evangelical in its fervour in favour of disarmament. Among considerable portions of the people the movement expresses itself in the slogan "Disarmament by agreement is possible—if impossible, disarmament anyhow as an example." The official opinion, nevertheless, is likely to be "Reduction by agreement if possible—if impossible, let us go ahead with building programme." Commenting upon Baron Hayashi's speech, the Sunday Times dwells upon the Ambassador's confidence that there will be little real conflict between the Japanese and American interests in the Far East, and that an agreement on the essential points should not be difficult to reach. Baron Hayashi also implied a recognition of the profundity of the friendship between the English-speaking peoples. The paper expresses the opinion, that far from being an obstacle to an agreement, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in a modified form, perhaps with the United States as a signatory, is invaluable as an instrument of future peace.

The Sunday Times' solution of the disarmament question depends, firstly, upon a rough agreement on the political settlement of China, and believes that Japan will doubtless put forward a version of the Monroe Doctrine, but will interpret it in no narrow spirit. There is no reason why, the paper declares, this should be inconsistent with the two main principles of equal commercial opportunity and the unimpaired sovereignty of China. Secondly, the paper advises placing the disarmament projects on broad general principles, and not on mere arithmetical formulas of division. It also advocates a project for the neutralization of the Pacific with an agreement not to fortify naval bases outside a certain distance from the mainland.

CHINESE NEWS.

Interesting Items.

Our Canton correspondent states that it is reported that the dispersed Kwansai soldiers, taking the opportunity of the Cantonese troops' return, have formed a body of considerable strength in the vicinity of Pak Sik. The plan of the river at Talking and Lanhouk have become so numerous that Lau Chan wan, the Commander of the 1st Division and Ngai Booping have been ordered to cooperate in their suppression. The resignation of Ngai Booping from the post of Superintendent of Police has been accepted by the Governor who intends to establish a special Department to manage police affairs. He is also going to reorganise the Public Peace Bureau so as to free it from the control of the Municipality.

A Peking telegram states that public opinion is very indignant on hearing a report from America that a certain delegate has made the suggestion that the Chinese northern territory may be considered as that within the great wall, and that Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet cannot be considered as Chinese territory. A union meeting will be convened to deal with this matter, and plan for diplomatic action. The Chinese merchants in Vladivostok have wired for protection on the ground that the new and old Russian parties are now preparing for war against each other.

A vast crowd witnessed the demonstration of the Penta Fire Engines at the Government Wharf, Canton, yesterday morning. Mayor Sun Foo and Commander Lung Wing-bin of the Water Police Department, and the five Commissioners of the Municipality were present and were very much satisfied with the demonstration. An order was given to Mr. Christensen for two such fire engines by Mayor Sun Foo for immediate use in the City. More of these Penta Fire Engines will be ordered for the different cities such as Fatsan, Kong Moon, Shubling and Wuchow later.—Canton Times.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the Peak Tramway stopping to-night at 9 o'clock the dance arranged to take place at the Peak Club has had to be postponed.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Noble's England have an announcement of general interest on Page 5.
There will be a Sale of Work in the grounds of the Union Church on December 3.—Page 4.
The Hongkong Theatre have a Douglas Fairbanks and a Max Linder Picture on their current programme.—Page 12.
Piano for sale.—Page 4.
The O.S.K. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the Africa Maru.—Page 4.
Owing to Engine Repairs the last tram to the Peak will run at 9 o'clock to-night.—Page 4.
See Lane Crawford's for Clan Tartans.—Page 4.
The draw and times for the Scotland V. England Golf match at Fanning on November 27 are published on Page 4.
The usual tea and dinner dances will not be held at Repulse Bay Hotel on St. Andrew's Night.—Page 4.
It pours out.—See page 7.
Blanch Sweet in "That Girl Montana" is the draw at the Coronet while Jack Pickford in "A Double Dyed Deceiver" fills the star line on the Kowloon bill to-night.—Page 12.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the collar on demand to-day was 2s. 7 1/2d.
The Weather.
2 p.m. Barometer—30.11 Temperature—70° Humidity—64.
Lighting-Up Time.
Lighting-up time to-day, 5.25 p.m.

NOTICE.

EAST POINT GARAGE.

KWO STREET.
(ON TRAMWAY ROUTE TO CAUSEWAY BAY.)

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MARTIN'S
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE CONFERENCE.

Washington, Nov. 22.
Mr. Hughes agreed that the world needed the will to peace and
there could be no will to peace until the institutions of liberty and
justice were secure. No word ever spoken on behalf of France had
fallen on deaf ears in the United States. The heart of America was
thrilled by her valour and sacrifice; and the memory of her stand
for liberty was imperishable.

M. Marianne declared that Belgium proposed to restrict her
armaments to a level consistent with the requirements of national
security. She was now able to accede to further reductions.

M. Briand, in the course of his speech, dwelt on the disturbed
state of Russia and questioned: What would Germany do in order
to restore equilibrium and exploit Russia? He declared that while
she did not fear sea menace France was faced with a land danger
alone compelling France to maintain adequate forces, which he
hoped the Conference would not grudge.

Powers' Attitude To China.

The text of the resolution adopted by the Far Eastern Com-
mittee is as follows: It is the firm intention of the Powers attend-
ing the Conference, firstly, to respect the sovereignty, inde-
pendence, territorial and administrative integrity of China; second-
ly, to provide the fullest unembarrassed opportunity for China to
develop and maintain an effective stable government; thirdly, to
use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and
maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce
and industry of all nations throughout Chinese territory; fourthly,
to refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order
to seek special rights and privileges abridging the rights of sub-
jects of friendly States; also to refrain from countenancing any
action inimical to the security of such States.

Intentions Clearly Formulated.

The Committee's resolution is regarded as a substantial advance
in the work of the Conference, inasmuch as it clearly formulates
the intentions of the Great Powers towards China. Hitherto the
delegates have talked of the "Open Door" and "Chinese integrity"
without specifying very clearly what they mean. Diplomats point
out that the previous declarations never included administra-
tive integrity in the general question of Chinese sovereignty. The
resolution was passed after discussion lasting two hours. The
Chinese delegates left the Conference, more hopeful of fruitful
results. The Powers share many divergencies of opinion, which will
probably be evidenced in pending debates on other Chinese ques-
tions; but it is believed that as they are agreed on the general for-
mulation of principles they will agree to compromise on the
differences.

The Japanese Delegation.

Baron Shidehara's condition has not shown improvement.
Whilst it is not regarded as serious he may be unable to resume work
as a delegate at the Conference. His illness is due to overwork and
nervous collapse, complicated by malaria. Baron Kato is assuming
responsibility for the delegation, but turning to Hanjira for
diplomatic assistance.

SOVIET'S COUNTERBLAST.

London, Nov. 22.

The Soviet has wireless refusing to recognise the validity of
all the resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference because
it has not been invited. It has therefore invited China, Korea,
Japan and India to send representatives to Irkutsk, where a
new "Independent" Far Eastern Conference will be organised.

BRITISH WRITERS HONOURED.

Paris, Nov. 20.

In the amphitheatre at the Sorbonne, before M. Millerand,
M. Berard and an unusually crowded audience, Rector Appel handed
to Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Sir James Fraser the diplomas of Doc-
tors of the University of Paris, *honoris causa*. Professors Delacron
and Legouis introduced eloquently each of the great English au-
thors, who, the former in English and the latter in French, thanked
the University warmly for the honours paid to them and insisted on
the necessity for maintaining strong intellectual connections be-
tween France and England. The applause was long and loud.—
Heras.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

London, Nov. 22.

A message from Madras reports that 64 out of 100 Moplah
prisoners were asphyxiated in a railway carriage while being
conveyed from Tirur to Bellary. The Government has ordered an
enquiry.

Bombay reports that a mob burned two Parsee fire temples and
attacked another. The situation is now quieter, apparently owing
to Gandhi's appeal.

OBITUARY.

London, Nov. 22.

The death has occurred of Mr. Henry Mayers Hyndman, Chair-
man of the Socialist party, aged 79 years.

[Mr. Hyndman was educated at Cambridge. He was a county
cricketer in younger days, playing for Sussex 1863-63. He went
into journalism and knocked about the world a good deal. His
active leadership in Socialism dates from 1880. He founded the
Social Democratic Federation and the newspaper *Justice*. He was
tried in connection with the Old Bailey West End riots in 1884, and
was acquitted. He was an active agitator for social remedies and
fought vigorously for the Eight Hour Day. He was a strong agita-
tor against the South African wars, and frequently appealed on
behalf of India. He wrote many books.]

HONGKONG HOTEL
NEW GRILL ROOM

Opening

"ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT"

Wednesday, 30th Nov., 1921.



A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Amah's Story Of Gaggling
And Robbery.

The hearing was resumed at the
Magistracy yesterday afternoon of a
case in which Leung Mui, an amah
employed at a house in Jacob
Sassoon Street, Yau-mat, was
charged with aiding and abetting
others not in custody to obtain 50
sovereigns, a \$5 note and seven
pieces of jewellery from her mis-
tress, a Chinese woman named
Maria Rosa. Defendant was
originally charged with conspiring
with "others not in custody," but
the charge had been amended.

Recently a robbery was reported
to have taken place at com-
plainant's house during her absence
at night and alleged collusion with
the robbers (two) was the substan-
ce of the charge against the defendant.
In a statement which she made to
the Police, defendant said that on
the night in question she admitted
Lau Hung into the house at his re-
quest. Lau Hung was the per-
petrator of the robbery.

Complainant was recalled yester-
day afternoon. In answer to ques-
tions by Mr. C. F. Mason, defending
solicitor, she admitted acquaint-
ance with Lau Hung, who, she
said, had visited her when they
sometimes indulged in a game of
dominoes.

Mr. Mason submitted he had no
case to answer, because it had not
been proved that defendant had
taken any active step, by words or
action, to incite the principal or
principals. Mr. Mason quoted legal
authorities in support of his argu-
ment. His client, said Mr. Mason,
admitted into the house a man who
had visited complainant and had
sometimes played dominoes with
her. There was the evidence of the
complainant that when she returned
to her house after the robbery she
found the accused "pitifully

frightened." His client was
apparently paralyzed with fear.

The Magistrate said a case had
been made out against defendant
and it was for her to answer it.

Defendant then gave evidence.
She said Lau Hung wrenched the
lock from her mistress's cubicle door
despite her protestations, and bound
and gagged her in the kitchen.

Examined by the Magistrate, the
accused said Lau Hung was her
friend and not her mistress's, he hav-
ing worked as a servant for the
same family previously. Lau Hung
gagged her with a piece of firewood,
before he ransacked the house, a job
which took him less than half an
hour to finish. The towel found
round her neck by the tallyman
who released her was her's and was
kept in the kitchen. She managed
to rid herself of the gag by knock-
ing one end of the firewood against
the door.

The Magistrate: According to the
tallyman your hands were tied so
loosely in front that a jerk with
your teeth at the end of the string
would have freed you!

Defendant: My hands were tied
behind my back.

Examined by Inspector Murphy
defendant said Lau Hung was the
only robber. She made a mistake
when she stated at the Police
Station that she was attacked on
the stairs by two robbers.

Discharging defendant, the
Magistrate said the case was a very
suspicious one.

CZAR AND CZAREVITCH

The *Petit Parisien* has publish-
ed a statement received from
Rome that Count Zacharia, an
Italian, has returned from
Siberia, where he was imprisoned
for three years. He affirms that
the Czar and Czarevitch are still
alive and have taken refuge in
Japan, where they are living
under the protection of the Em-
peror. Unfortunately, this report
cannot be taken seriously.

GLANDERS AT JOCKEY
CLUB STABLES.

Restrictions Withdrawn.

The only business of public
interest at the fortnightly meeting
of the Sanitary Board held yester-
day afternoon was a statement by
the Chairman regarding two
suspected cases of glanders at the
Hongkong Jockey Club stables.

Mr. G. R. Sayer presided and
there were also present Hon. Mr.
T. L. Perkins, Dr. Black, Dr.
Ozorio, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr.
Chou Shou-son, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr.
W. W. Pearse (Medical Officer),
and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds
(Secretary).

The Chairman stated that he
had circulated the Colonial Veteri-
nary Surgeon's latest report, in which
he notified the Board that all the
ponies at the Hongkong Jockey
Club stables had been tested for
glanders and had been found to be
free, with the exception of two which
had been removed to the stables
at the Racecourse. These
were suspects. The Veterinary
Surgeon was of the opinion that
they could safely withdraw the
restrictions from the Jockey Club
stables and the polo ground and he
therefore moved that this be done.
He had notified members that he
considered it desirable to formally
declare the two stalls where the
ponies had been placed at the Race-
course to be infected, and he noted
that the Board had confirmed his
action. He formally moved that
the restrictions at the Jockey Club
stables and the polo ground be with-
drawn.

The meeting approved.
The other business was of a
purely routine character.

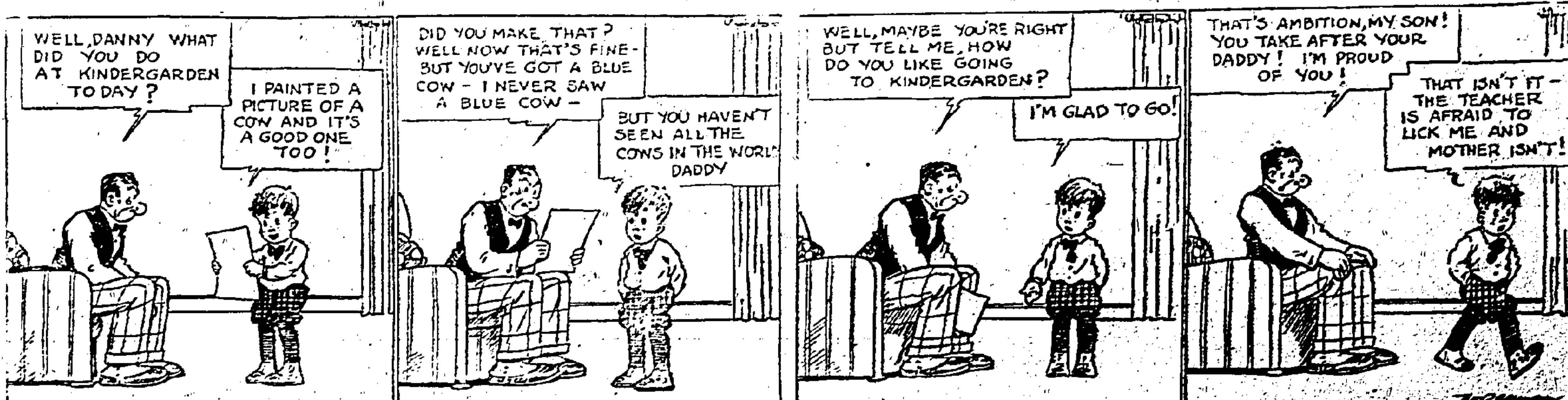
THREE-HALFPENNY PIECES.

What is believed to be the most
comprehensive series of Elizabethan
three-halfpenny pieces in
existence is to be offered by
Sotheby's. There is also a num-
ber of three-farthling pieces.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

An Advantage

BY ALLMAN



NOTICE.



New
Victor Records

ARRIVED!
OCTOBER
VICTOR RECORDS

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Sole Distributors.

CHATER ROAD.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH
with

FORHAN'S TOOTH PASTE

ESPECIALLY INDICATED IN THE TREATMENT

of
PYORRHEA, CHRONIC ULCERATION
etc. etc.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY

Telephone No. 1877.

14, Queen's Road, Central.

DINNER SERVICES. TEA SETS

RUGS

CARPETS & TABLE COVERS

HOP CHEONG

Telephone No. 654. Complete Home Furnishers. 50, Queen's Road Central.

G. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.

SANITARY ENGINEERS.

30 & 32, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Godown & Showroom—90, WANCHAI ROAD, HONGKONG.

CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR
LARGE STOCK
OF

PORCELAIN LINED BATHS

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN SHIPMENT FROM ENGLAND
WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT
30% to 50% REDUCTION.

PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT AT OUR SHOWROOM. ALSO SEE OUR
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BATH ROOM FITTINGS AT
PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

STOVES-GRATES & COOKING RANGES. FLOOR
& WALL TILES
of all colours.

G. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.



SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Committees Formed.

The first meeting to discuss the carrying out of the programme arranged for the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Colony was held at Government House yesterday afternoon. The General Committee then elected an Executive Committee, which is composed as follows: Mr. Hon. Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chairman); the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir William Brunyate, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Halliday (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Mr. C. Montague Ede, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Lt. Col. L. G. Bird, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. H. Burdett, Mr. Marsh, Lt. Commander Hake, R.N.R. (Harbour Master), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Chau Siu-ki, Mr. Ho Kom-tong and Mr. S. W. Tso. In addition, Lieut. Commander W. Gilchrist of H.M.S. Tamar, who was nominated by the Commodore, and Lt. Col. W. M. Nicholson, nominated by Col. Dary, Acting General Officer Commanding, were elected as naval and military representatives respectively. Mr. T. A. Mahtani and Mr. U. Rungjahn were elected as representatives of the Indian community, while Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto and Mr. J. P. Braga were appointed to act for the Portuguese community. Mr. Eric Rice is acting as secretary.

The Sub-Committees.

It was decided that the first sub-committee should meet independently and as soon as possible to talk over its particular branches of the work and report to the next meeting of the General Committee. It is composed of Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Chau Siu-ki, Mr. Ho Kom-tong and Mr. S. W. Tso, who will co-operate with Mr. Halliday in considering the details of the decoration of the town and the Chinese procession which will take place on the first evening, after the banquet at Government House.

The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins with Mr. H. W. Bird, Col. L. G. Bird and Mr. Marsh are to form a second sub-committee to supervise the decoration of the city and the best methods of carrying the illuminations into effect.

A Uniform Scheme.

Mr. Montague Ede volunteered to ascertain from business men and private residences what lanterns would be required, and after this he, with Mr. Dyer and Mr. Reid in co-operation with Commander Hake, will go into the whole question of flags and lanterns and the obtaining of such from a special source. In this connection, a large number of the community will be asked to order their lanterns from the same source in order to facilitate conformity to a uniform design.

Commander Hake will control the lighting of the Harbour and discuss the possibility of an illuminated procession on the water. Sir Paul Chater, as Chairman of the Jockey Club, and the Jockey Club stewards will control the arrangements at Happy Valley on the first afternoon. Brigadier General Macnaghten will superintend the arrangements for the Prince's game of polo on the second afternoon.

The two representatives of the Indian community, asked if they were prepared to make themselves responsible for a triumphal arch symbolical of the community they represented, offered to erect two such arches.

The chairman asked Lieut. Commander Gilchrist to confer with the Commodore respecting the lighting of battleships etc. In a similar capacity the military representative was asked to arrange with the General Officer Commanding the question of the guard of honour and the rest of the military programme.

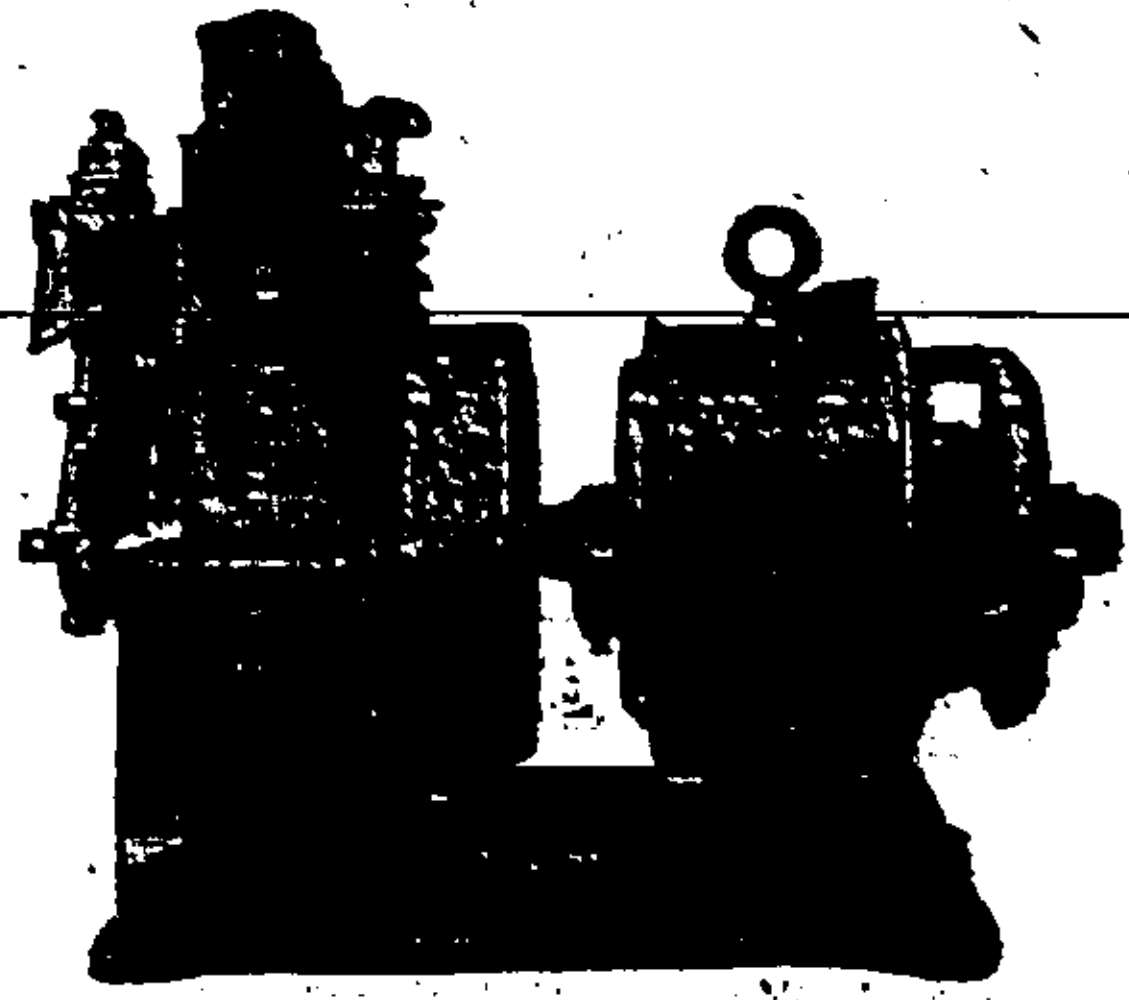
Sir William Brunyate referred to the illuminations at the University and was asked to discuss the question with His Excellency the Governor as Chancellor of the University.

Mr. Percy Smith confirmed a proposed meeting of masons before the banquet on the second evening.

French Warriors to Take Part. A letter from the French Warriors' Association was read, in which they asked that the 10 members who had fought on the battlefields of France should be allowed to take part in the celebrations with their British comrades. This was unanimously agreed to. Brig. General Macnaghten expressed the opinion that they should be allowed to take part in the luncheon to be given by the British Legion.

The meeting was then adjourned to an early date, when the committees have had time to meet and report.

ACEAL



ELECTRIC LIGHTING SETS

Also

STEAM DRIVEN & TURBO GENERATORS

for

SHIP LIGHTING, ETC.

Anglo-Chinese Engineers Association, Ltd.

Tel. 673. 3 Queen's Building. REISS & Co. Show Room 15, 16 Connaught Rd. (REISS BROS., LTD.)

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

New Sub-Station at Wanchai.

On a small site on Praya East which was formerly occupied by Chinese cinema and later by a timber godown, there has just been completed a one-storeyed building to be utilized as a fire station for Wanchai. The sub-station is but a temporary structure of brick and wood, roofed over with corrugated iron, and provides accommodation for some twenty men. The front part is devoted to housing fire engines, while in the back portion are located dormitories for the firemen, bathrooms, a kitchen and quarters for a Chinese foreman in whom will be vested the control of the place.

With the arrival from England of two motor pumps one of which will, we understand, be like the No. 2 fire engine now in use in Kowloon, and a motor turn-table ladder, 50 feet high, early next year, it will be possible to allot one engine, and possibly two, for permanent service in Wanchai. The new station will be occupied as soon as the necessary fittings are completed.

The advantages of having sub-stations in places like Wanchai and West Point are obvious. Fire calls will be communicated to the Central Fire Station, which will dispatch men to help. In view of the extensive developments to begin shortly in Wanchai, it is the intention of the authorities to erect permanent and more up-to-date fire stations in that district, and possibly another at West Point.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Intensive Training by I.R.A.

Since the declaration of the truce brought relief from an entirely subterranean mode of activity, the Irish Republican Army has gradually come into the open, writes the Press Association Dublin correspondent. The removal practically, if not nominally, of the ban of illegality and the cessation of hostilities has a period of respite which is not being wasted.

The Republican forces are not resting. They are undergoing a period of rapid training for possible contingencies of which everyone is acutely conscious, and which will be determined positively by the outcome of the peace negotiations.

The veil of secrecy has at least partially been lifted. It is a fact of fairly common knowledge that in the hills all over the country I.R.A. camps have been established, and Republican troops are daily drilling and preparing themselves to meet a renewal of war should the necessity arise.

ON PARADE.

I obtained permission to proceed to the correspondent, to witness a parade of the 6th. Battalion upon the occasion of an inspection by Mr. Richard Mulcahy, Chief of Staff of the I.R.A., and various other members of headquarters. The exact locality need not be described. It was some miles from Dublin, amidst wild country, approached by rough hillside roads. The parade was carried out without ostentation, neither were there any ostentatious measures to preserve secrecy.

A single sentry was posted at cross-roads nearby. He was a

young man in civilian clothes carrying a revolver, and he gravely saluted as the motor sped past. The parade ground consisted of fields at the foot of wild and rocky hills. Here, from 10 o'clock until five, 800 men of 6th. Battalion drilled in companies and squads, performed military evolutions, and carried out the variety of specialised training which is a familiar feature of the work of a British regiment.

There was a small company of onlookers, women as well as men, and so far as one could judge the parade was open to public observation. Evidently the greatest factor of secrecy was the remoteness of the situation.

NEARLY ALL YOUNG MEN.

The personnel of the battalion was interesting. The vast majority are young men; one learned that there were none younger than 19. On the other hand, there was a sprinkling of men of middle years, and the average age was stated to be 25. With the exception of one or two who wore the uniform of the Irish Volunteers, the men were clad in plain clothes. The day was wet; they were muddled and soaked by rain, but clearly enthusiastic and keen to show themselves creditably before their chiefs. They came from many spheres of life—shopkeepers, artisans, students, and a big proportion of country lads, who came from places as far as 14 miles distant.

One learned that the attendance was not exceptionally large and further that three parades were held during the week in addition to the Sunday parade. I found amongst the volunteers a considerable number of ex-Service men. From the point of view of training this leavening of ex-Service men is found valuable. They make the most effective officers, and to their presence is probably due the fact that the whole training is based on that of the British Army. A large proportion of those on parade had taken part in the fighting in Ireland.

AN EFFECTIVE REVOLVER.

I was told that this parade was merely an example of what is happening in many different parts of the country.

In addition to company and battalion training and drill there were the various specialists common to any fighting unit. All these were at work, and were inspected in turn by the Chief-of-the-Staff. Signallers were engaged in flag and field telephone operations, and the members of another section were receiving instructions upon the Lewis gun, and each in turn taking the gun into mock action. One party was armed with a deadly kind of German automatic revolver effective up to 600 yards range, and carrying 10 bullets in its magazine.

Mr. Robert Mulcahy took the salute, and afterwards addressed a few words to the men. He congratulated them upon their development as a battalion, and particularly on their young officers. There was a rapid training for war, and though their Government was negotiating with the British Government, and there was a good deal of platitudes about ideal sentiments, they were negotiating with an

NOTICE.

CONFECTIONERY

OUR XMAS STOCKS HAVE COMMENCED
TO ARRIVE.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A VERY FINE
SELECTION OF

CHOCOLATES

IN GIFT BOXES AND BY THE LB.

SWEETS

AND

FONDANTS

OUR STOCK OF

XMAS CRACKERS

HAS NOW ARRIVED

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

14 PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 215 & 3351.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

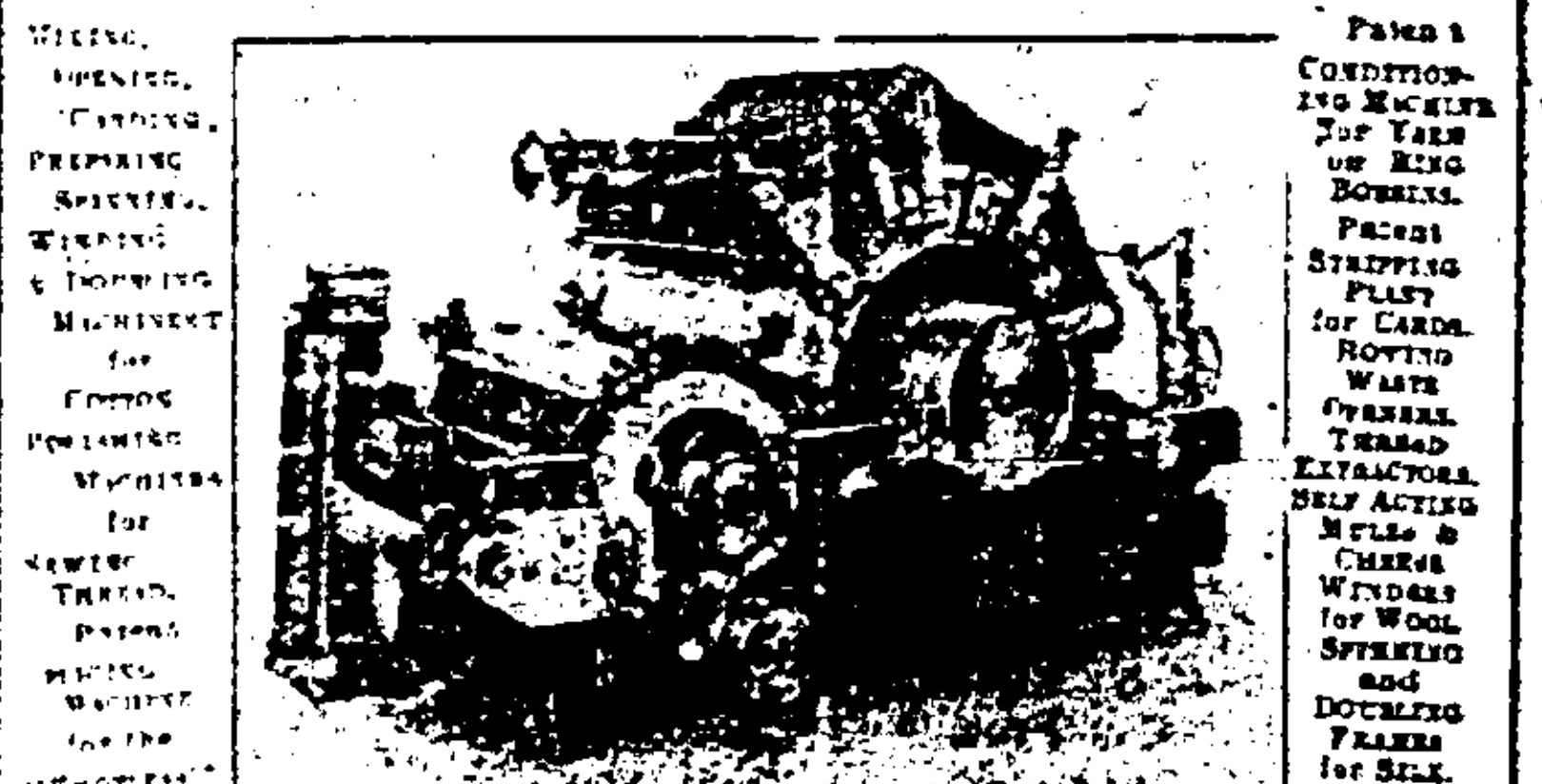
BROOKS AND DOXEY LTD.

MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF

TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR THE
COTTON, WOOLLEN & SILK TRADES,

VIZ:



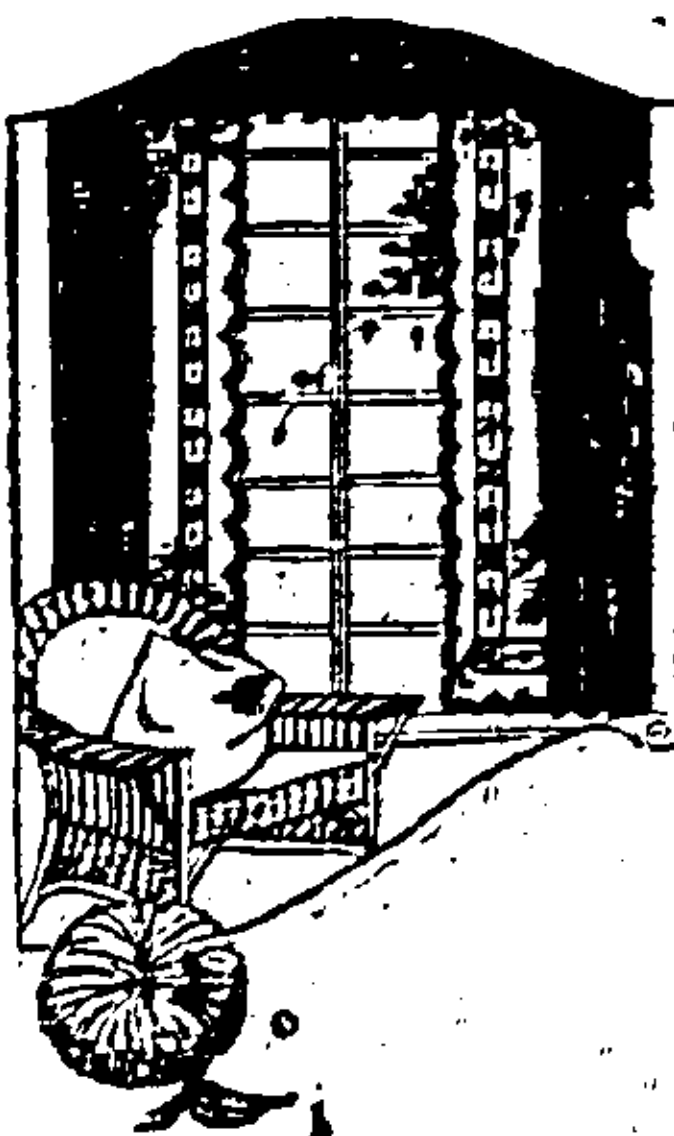
A LARGE NUMBER OF MILLS IN CHINA ARE
EQUIPPED WITH THESE SPECIALITIES.

TIN ROLLERS,
FLUTED & PLAIN
ROLLERS

MAKERS OF

SPINNING &
DOUBLING SPINDLES
RINGS, etc.

TIENTSIN HALL CURTAINS.



A well-designed and nicely

coloured

Tientsin Curtain

will be a decorative feature

in your Hall or room.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

FURNITURE DEPT.

enemy which had still its foot on their throats. In the I.R.A. they had a fabric which would not be broken.

THE MEN'S VIEW. Then the battalion dismissed. Revolvers were thrust deep into pockets, the machine guns and all the impediments of war vanished, and the soldiers became civilians again.

The whole point of the position of the men of the I.R.A., as they conceive it, is that they are the military weapon of their civil Government. To continue in training and drill during the operation of truce the I.R.A. regards merely as a commonplace course followed similarly by British regiments stationed in Ireland.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY-STENO-
TYPIST Portuguese preferred.
Applicants must apply in own
hand writing and state salary
expected to Box No. 629 c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—By an experienced
stenographer a position with
commercial concern. Can furnish
excellent recommendation from
present employer.—Apply Box
No. 627 c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

FURNISHED HOUSE
WANTED on the Peak for
English Married Couple (no
children) from about May 1922.
Any period of tenancy.—Apply
Box No. 626 c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—About March next,
six roomed house in the Bowen
Road. Can be divided into two
self contained flats. Apply J.
Caer Clark, architect, 14 Queen's
Road Central.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
have a large selection of CLAN
TARTANS in Silk Sashes,
Scarves, Ties, Handkerchiefs and
Mufflers.

FOR SALE.—Piano by Moutrie
excellent condition, Box No. 623
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT.

The Usual Tea and Dinner
Dance will not be held on
Wednesday, 30th November, 1921.

UNION CHURCH.

A Sale of Work will be held by
the Ladies Committee in the
grounds of Union Church on
Wednesday, 7th December, at 3
o'clock.

A good selection of plain and
fancy articles suitable for
Christmas presents, Sweets, Bran
Tub, etc. etc.
Tea will be served
Admission Free.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Owing to repairs to engine The
Last Tram will Run at 9 o'clock
tonight.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON.

General Managers.
Hongkong, Wednesday 23rd
November, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

(SAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA).

From TACOMA via
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANG-
HAI & MANILA.
The Company's Steamship
"AFRICA MARU"

having arrived from the above
ports. Consignees of Cargo
are hereby notified that their
goods are being landed and placed
at their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where delivery can be obtained
as soon as the goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 29th
Nov., 1921 will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be
left in the Godowns for examina-
tion by the Consignees' repre-
sentatives and the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and
Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednes-
day and Saturday. All Claims
must be presented within Ten
days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be
recognized. No claim will be
admitted after the goods have
left the Godowns.
No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1921.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

It has been found impracticable
to hold the Extra Gymkhana
previously announced, and there
will be no further Meeting this
season.

FOR HAIPHONG AND
HOIHOW.

For Haiphong and Hoihow
The favourite place for summer
HAI-MUN
(Capt. Charles E. Page).
Nov. 25th November, 1921, leaving Hongkong.
Nov. 27th December, 1921, ...
Apply Thos. Cook and Son or P. Hing Tai,
114, Wing Lok Street.

THE ELEPHANTS.

(H.M.S. COLOMBO)

will present a varied programme
at the Theatre Royal on Novem-
ber 24th and 25th, in aid of the
WIDOW & CHILDREN of a
dead shipmate for whom no pro-
vision is made from Public Funds.
Bookings at Moutrie's.
You must reserve the dates,
24th and 25th November, at 9.15
p.m.
—And the greatest of these—
is CHARITY.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE

The Committee has decided
that the following shall be the
Settlement days for the year
1922—

Thursday, 26th January
Monday, 27th February
Tuesday, 28th March
Thursday, 27th April
Monday, 29th May
Tuesday, 27th June
Friday, 28th July
Monday, 28th August
Tuesday, 28th September
Friday, 27th October
Tuesday, 28th November
Thursday, 21st December

By Order of the Committee,
P. TESTER
Secretary.
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE
Hongkong, 21st November, 1921.

HONGKONG BOXING
ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the second Annual General
Meeting of the Hongkong Boxing
Association will be held at
Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.,
Ltd.'s Board Room on Tuesday
the 29th day of November, 1921,
at 3.30 p.m. for the following
purposes:—

1. To receive the General
Committee's Reports and State-
ment of Accounts for the year
ending the 30th day of September,
1921.

2. To elect a Chairman, Vice-
Chairman, Official Referee,
Manager, Secretary and Treasurer,
and the General Committee
for the year 1921-1922.

3. To appoint an Auditor.
AND NOTICE IS HEREBY
ALSO GIVEN that an Extra-
ordinary General Meeting of the
Association will be held at the
same place immediately on the
termination of the Annual
General Meeting for the purpose
of considering and if thought fit
passing the following resolution
as an Extraordinary Resolution,
that is to say:—

"That the Articles of Associa-
tion be altered as follows:—
(a) By the substitution of the
word 'June' for the word
'September' in the 12th line of
Article 12.

(b) By the substitution of the
word 'a' for the word 'on' in
line 1 of Article 13.

(c) By the substitution of the
word 'July' for the word
'October' in line 2 and of the
words '30th September' for the
words '31st December' in line 4
of Article 17.

(d) By the substitution of the
word 'July' for the word
'October' in line 2 of Article 22.

(e) By inserting immediately
after Article 25 the following new
Article:—

"25a Where it is proposed to
pass a Special Resolution the two
meetings may be convened by
one and the same notice, and it
is to be no objection to such
notice that it only convenes the
second meeting contingently on
the resolution being passed by the
requisite majority at the first
meeting."

By Order of the General
Committee.

GEORGE G. N. TINSON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
Friday, the 25th Nov., 1921
commencing at 11 a.m.

10 cases Blankets
3 cases Tweeds
6 cases Razors
7 cases Provisions
7 cases Licorice Roots
115 dozen Gothic Handles and
Roses
75 dozen Lifting Handles
50 dozen Escutcheons
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the Industrial & Commercial
Bank, Limited, will remove on
Monday, November 28th, to York
Building, No. 13 Chater Road.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The New Grill Room will be
Opened for Dinner on the night
of 30th November, 1921.

Patrons are, therefore,
Notified that the present Grill
room will cease to exist as
such after Tiffin on that
date.

Tables booked for St. Andrew's
Night will be transferred to the
New Grill Room.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER
COMPANY, (1918) LIMITED

THE THIRD ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held
at the offices of the Company, St.
George's Building, Chater Road,
Victoria, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the 10th December, 1921,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the
purpose of receiving a Statement
of Accounts and the Report of the
General Managers for the year
ended 30th September 1921, and
electing a Consulting Committee
and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be closed from
THURSDAY, the 1st December
1921 until SATURDAY, the 10th
December 1921, both days
inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL
COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL

The undersigned are prepared
to quote prices for best quality
freshly mined SILIMPON
COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at
SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN
(British North Borneo) or to
contract for regular Bunker Sup-
plies for 6 or 12 months at favour-
able rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK
or SANDAKAN exclusively for
Bunkers are exempt from pay-
ment of ordinary Port Charges.
The minimum draft of water
alongside the Company's Wharf
at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water
Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie
Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any
required information concerning
the port can be had on applica-
tion to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL
CO. LTD.

HONGKONG BOXING
ASSOCIATION.

First TOURNAMENT of Season.
THEATRE ROYAL

Saturday, November 26th,
at 9.15 p.m.

Main Event. Featherweight
Championship of the Colony.
Teddy Neal
Hongkong.

Leading Stoker Britt
H. M. S. "Cairo"
Prices 5s.—(ringside)
5s.—(reserved)
and
5s.—(unreserved)

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
Members only (on production of
Current Membership Cards).
Tuesday, November 22nd
General Public Wednesday,
November 23rd, to Saturday,
November 26th.

THE LONDON OF THE
FUTURE.

A Survey by Specialists.

The London Society has
published its long-expected
treatise, "The London of the
Future, to which 19 of its most
distinguished members contribute
under the editorship of Sir Aston
Webb. Following is the review
published in the *Times*.

There are, perhaps, a few
thousand Londoners who care
for London of the future, and a
few hundreds with anything
approaching a vision of what it
ought to be like. A Londoner
who is grateful for the London
he walks in, conscious of its
shortcomings but intensely alive
to its grave charm, will close this
composite volume with some
embarrassment. Ought he to be
the more thankful that 19 expert
gentlemen possess the opportu-
nity to write as well as to
imagine, or that the few hundreds
are free to imagine without the
chance of writing?

All the 19 are animated by a
love of London, but they can
hardly find a good word for
London, as it exists. One is
tempted, after studying their
suggestions for grandiose altera-
tion, to manipulate a familiar
passage in "Pride and Prejudice,"
and so bring Jane Austen into
harmony with one's immediate
feeling. Miss Bingley if she had
been a member of the London
Society, might have said, "I
should like London infinitely
better if it were carried on in a
different manner; but there is
something insufferably tedious in
the usual process of such a town.

It would surely be much more
rational if improvement instead
of contentment made the order
of the day." And her brother,
not being a member of the London
Society, would reply, "Much
more rational, my dear Caroline,
I dare say; but it would not be
near so much like London."

Unanimity is not frequent, nor
was it to be expected in such a
book. But on one subject the
writers are agreed. That is the
subject of Charing Cross Bridge.
They delight in calling that mas-
sive structure by bad names. It
is an "abomination," an "appalling
misshapen," and Sir Aston Webb
approvingly quotes the Dean of
St. Paul's to the effect that the
blowing up of the bridge would be
an excellent National War Memo-
rial. On the other hand, nobody
mentions as an instance of how
aesthetic doctors will disagree
the dictum of a leader of the "new
school" in art that, while the
other Thames bridges are nothing
in particular, Charing Cross does
betray a sort of rectangular
dignity. This may be unimpor-
tant in itself—and, indeed, most
of us will be on the side of the
London Society in the dispute—
but does it not bear a hint that
Londoners of the future may
regard our architectural blessings
and curses with eyes quite differ-
ent from our own?

LONDON'S HOMELINESS.
Lord Crewe and Lord Meath
appear to have something of the
kind in their minds when they
put in their diverse pleas for
caution in choosing the path to an
ideal London. Though Lord
Crewe does not keep his pen off
Charing Cross Bridge, he says—
"In the reorganization of London
we cannot stand still, and we
ought not to stand still; but we
can advance with reverence and
see to it that the immemorial
spirit of London does not suffer
amid the rush and stress of our
modern life." At the same time
he deprecates embarking on
"piecemeal changes which can
hamper, or even forbid, improve-
ments on a great scale which our
wise forefathers would have wel-
comed." Lord Meath, again find-
ing in London's "homeliness" its
greatest attraction, warns us
against doing anything "which
may destroy or weaken those
indiscreet qualities associated
with home in the mind of every
true man and woman."

To all this the other writers
would most certainly subscribe.
It is the individual fault of none
of them that this book, read at a
stretch, conveys the impression
that not only Charing Cross
Bridge, but practically the whole
of existing London might well be
blown up to clear the ground for
the London of the future. A wise
reader will bear in mind that,
after all, it is the London of the
future which is in question; in
other words, that everybody has
felt at liberty to exercise his
fancy with little or no regard for
economic checks. The trouble
with most readers will be that
the economic checks are at the
moment so insistent as to make
it rather difficult to consider seri-

ously the demolition of this and
that railway station, the building
of others better placed and more
handsome, the construction of
new bridges, and the provision of
wide "plazas" after the Conti-
nental fashion.

The roads of London call for
reformation with greater urgency.
When Mr. W. H. Davidge
(formerly Housing Commissioner
for the London Area) reminds
us that the existing main
roads, which were adequate a
century ago for a community of
one million souls, have now to
serve the needs of over seven
millions, we can call in everyday
experience to enforce the impli-
cation. New, wider, and better-
arranged roads we must get with
as little delay as possible if the
traffic of London is not to be
brought to a standstill. Con-
ferences and transport commit-
tees, even the London Society
itself, have led to a clearer public
understanding of where these
roads may be most profitably cut.
Mr. Raffles Davison makes a
shrewd hit at our arterial poverty
in the observation that
"fine avenues of approach to
London from the outside are
sadly lacking, and that "it is
curious we should find one of our
best in the Mile End-road in the
East End."

LUCKY EAST END.

Nor is this the only respect in
which the East End is rather
lucky. The Bishop of Chester,
writing in his former capacity as
Bishop of Stepney, describes the
district with a contagious glow of
enthusiasm. "Indeed, he goes far
to convey that, though 'East
London deserves to be restored,'
he is not so very dissatisfied as it
stands. He thinks, as we all
think, that the river views might
be opened up, and invites us to
"see it, as I once saw it, from
some high building in Blackwall,
all burnished bronze, with two or
three sailing barges floating
quietly on its surface." He is
discontented, of course, with the
housing of the poor, and troubled
by the conglomeration of alien
settlers. His claim of East Lon-
don for the Londoner would lead
us into foreign spheres of con-
troversy; the present are sufficient
to go on with.

The development of the Surrey
side; here is another of the rel-
atively immediate reforms. Mr.
Paul Waterhouse has a plan of
his very own evolving, which in-
cludes a "lagoon dock" to pre-
serve the business side of the
river without preventing an
embankment road. Apparently
he hardly expects agreement from
other members of the London
Society, and the ordinary man
would require a good deal of
education in such a scheme. But
at least Mr. Waterhouse is just-
ified in the declaration that,
"whether we pay any attention
to the development of the Surrey
side or not, the Surrey
side will be developed," and in
insisting (as was done in the
"Art in Common Life" discus-
sion) that the arrival of the
County Council Hall at West-
minster Bridge assures the
improvement of the meanly
occupied sites in its immediate
neighbourhood. Mr. Waterhouse
believes in a noble future for the
Surrey side, and talks so ardently
of new avenues and new stations
that one feels a little lost there,
as though the tremendous change
had already occurred.

"FAR TOO BIG."
Mr. Raymond Unwin holds
that London is "already far too
big," but fails to satisfy us, so
generously does he avail himself
of the future as a ground for
imaginative decentralization, that
it can be lessened just yet.
According to Mr. Davidge, Queen
Elizabeth was appalled at the
prospect of London's growth.
In her reign it was
enacted that an open space
of three miles should be main-
tained all round the city, on
which no building whatever
should be allowed. Presumably
this statute cannot be enforced
now, but Mr. Unwin supposes it
possible to reserve a belt of open
space a mile wide around the
present London.

TRY THIS TONIGHT.

If you are feeling headachy,
depressed, bilious, liverish, out
of temper with the world, take a
dose of Pinkettes to-night and see
how much better you'll feel in
the morning.

Pinkettes are laxative perfec-
tion. They act as gently as
nature, dispelling constipation,
regulating the liver, stimulating
the appetite and aiding digestion.

Of chemists everywhere, or post
free at 60 cents the vial from Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 96 So-
chuen Road, Shanghai.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SUNDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1921.

SCOTLAND		V. ENGLAND		Time
1. A. B. Stewart		R. M. Smith		9.52
2. T. W. Hill		F. J. R. Mitchell		9.56
3. A. Ferguson		N. L. Smith		10.00
4. B. D. C. Morgan		F. S. Harrison		10.04
5. T. S. Forrest		A. B. Crow		10.08
6. J. Syme Thomson		R. Hancock		10.12
7. A. B. Purvis		Bulmer Johnson		10.16
8. C. L. Sandes		H. Camidge		10.20
9. R. K. Valentine		R. Lindsell		10.24
10. H. W. Roger		M. Maas		10.28
11. R. Bruce		J. Hooper		10.32
12. J. D. Kinnaird		F. Bavington		10.36
13. Dr. C. Forsyth		H. E. Smith		10.40
14. R. E. McDougall		J. Briar		10.44
15. D. J. Cuthill		A. Ashton		10.48
16. D. J. Valentine		J. Raworth		10.52
17. J. C. Fletcher		H. Hancock		10.56
18. J. G. Lyon Brown		H. Dowbiggin		11.00
19. R. M. Henderson		L. S. Greenhill		11.04
20. A. Morrison		J. W. Franks		11.08
21. C. C. Stark		P. Tester		9.36
22. H. A. M. Tomory		H. P. Winslow		9.40
23. A. K. Henderson		F. A. Wells		9.44
24. H. M. McTavish		H. A. Lammert		9.48

Tiffins have been ordered.
Losing side to pay for Tiffins.
Match play, 1 for match 1/4 for bye.
Singles in Morning over Old Course.
Four ball foursomes in afternoon over New Course.

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING
SERVICES.Reported Agreement Between
German and English Lines.

The Hamburg correspondent of
the *Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung*,
who is usually well-informed,
states that events have just taken
place in international shipping
which may be of decisive impor-
tance in connection with the re-
sumption of German world traffic.
As is known, an agreement ex-
isted before the war between the
German and English shipping
companies which were interested
in shipping in the Far East,
under which competition in the
Eastern waters was to be exclud-
ed. Joint agreements were in-
force in regard to the steamers to
be placed in the service, the
departure of the ships and the
ports of call.

This so-called East Asiatic
conference, as it was termed, has
been renewed, the correspondent
states, between the German and
the English companies, and thus
groups in both countries have
joined hands for the first time
since the war. But the renewal
is of particular importance for
German shipping, inasmuch as
the Hamburg-American and the
North German Lloyd companies
appear as the contracting parties
in relation to the English
group, and thus testify that the
former antitheses between these
two companies, arising from
the different interpretation of
the German-American shipping
agreements, belong to the past.

The contracting party on the
British side is the Bucknall
Steamship Company of London.
The new arrangement is for the
establishment of a joint service to
the Far East, in which both the
German companies and the Eng-
lish company will place their own
ships. As the completion of
new ships for the big under-
takings in Germany is actively
progressing, the companies will
be able to begin the new service
with their own ships. The service
is the result of a friendly un-
derstanding within the scope of
the pre-war conference. At first
it will be a freight service with
limited passenger accommodation
and it will be inaugurated either
by the end of this year or at
the beginning of 1922. A number
of new ships will be available
for both the German companies for
this purpose by next spring at the
latest.

The question arises, the corre-
spondent proceeds to state, as to
whether it will be possible for
the new German-English under-
taking to make a friendly ar-
rangement with the other
companies which are interested
in the Eastern traffic, so that the
mutual competition in freight
which is now proceeding may be
brought to a close. It was only
a short time ago that the Eng-
lish shipping companies reduced the
freight rates to India by 40 per
cent, for cargo according to
weight and by 25 per cent for
passengers, in order to meet foreign rivalry,
especially of German companies.
The latter then not only adapted
their rates to those of the English
lines, but also doubled the num-
ber of the departures. This
action on the part of the German
companies has obviously created

a favourable impression in
England, the more so as the
English companies took it amiss
that the German-American
shipping agreements were
assuming a favourable develop-
ment, and therefore the danger
existed that the German com-
panies would also co-operate with
the U.S. companies in services to
the East. In order to avoid this
the correspondent asserts that
the English companies have
preferred to renew the so-called
East Asiatic conference agreement,
and by the acceptance of the
British proposal German shipping
has afforded the proof that it is
by no means disinclined to enter
into friendly understanding with
English competitive undertakings
in order to obviate superfluous
rivalry in the present time of
general freight depression.

A mistake will certainly not be
made, the correspondent con-
cludes, in assuming that both the
contracting parties will put
everything in motion with the
object of bringing the other East-
ern shipping interests, which at
present are outside, within the
scope of the agreement.

In England these concerns in-
clude the Great P. and O. Line,
while in Germany the principal
competitor is the Rickmers Line,
which it is considered desirable
to include in the new conference.
It is added that the German com-
panies must be completely united
in these difficult times, as only
by co-operation will it be possible
to accelerate the restoration of
the German merchant marine.

DEAN INGES'S PLEA
FOR GERMANY.

Generous Terms to Make it
Easy for her to Repent.

Dean Ingles spoke on the evils
of war, at the Conference on
Economic Recovery, held in
Canton Hall.

Europe, he said, had deep cause
for penitence. Was it realised
that the relations of civilised
mankind had become so close
that the war was as much a civil
war as the wars between the
various cantons of ancient Greece;
and that, after, centuries of
humanity, horrors and atrocities
were committed which 2,000 years
ago, would have been thought in-
credible except in savage warfare?

As for the tropical possessions
we gained by the war, if we
estimated the value of all the
trophies and all the negroes who
inhabited them, and compared the
total with what they cost us,
there would be no profit.

Perhaps the business com-
munity would not again make the
mistake that war could be good
business. Emancipation of the
slave was only proving that free
labour would produce more sugar.

"We said the Germans showed
no sign of repentance. Did we
make it easy for them to repent?
We should have given them un-
expectedly generous terms; then
told them they had no excuse for
repentance, and asked them to join
the League of Nations."

CHINESE CONSULS UNPAID.

A Manila report says: The
whole of the Chinese Consular
force here have not been paid
since April. The Consul and his
assistants are living on the com-
mission from Chinese registra-
tion fees.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

MACHAON	23rd Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
LAOMEDON	6th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
TEIRESIAS	13th Dec.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
BELLEROPHON	30th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
LYCAON	3rd Jan.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

ORESTES	6th Dec.	Liverpool
DEUCALION	14th Dec.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
ADAMENON	20th Dec.	Genoa & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

TALTHYBIUS	13th Dec.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TYNDAREUS	3rd Jan.	
PROTESILAUS	31st Jan.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER	20th December.	via Suez
YANOTSZE	30th December.	via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

TEIRESIAS	27th Nov.	for Shanghai
TEIRESIAS	13th Dec.	for Singapore & London

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Buy all your Dress Requirements and Household Goods from the great British Mail-Order House. You will be delighted with the quality and workmanship of the goods, the up-to-date and attractive styles and the low prices. You can be smartly dressed and yet be economical if you purchase all you need from John Noble's.

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship "YOKOHAMA MARU" having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon Today.

Goods not cleared by the 27th Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"LIMA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon Today.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1921.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no segment is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 53, Queen's Road C.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship

"TSUYAMA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon Today.

Goods not cleared by the 27th Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1921.

DICTIONARIES.

Some Synonyms.

[The following article, no less entertaining than instructive, recently appeared in the *Times* over the initials "A.B.W." which probably veil the identity of Mr. A. B. Wakeley, the dramatic critic of that journal.]

Everybody knows the story of Baccalaure's first visit to Gaurier, when Theo asked him if he read dictionaries. I met with it last in the pages of M. Anatole France, where one meets with all good things, and M. France himself confesses to being a great dictionary reader. Upon this I formed the resolution to devote a quarter of an hour every morning to the Concise Oxford Dictionary—and I find, from an old book-mark, I got as far as *debutante*, p. 210, where I stuck. Little resolutions, like little books, have *sua fata*. The truth is, a dictionary, even the most "concise," contains too many words that one knows all about, which involves a painful amount of skipping, and the words one is particularly interested in seem to pass over too "concisely" to be satisfying. I turn, for instance, in the Concise English Dictionary to *pastiche* (a word in which I happen to have reasons for taking a personal interest), and find it defined as a "medley, especially musical composition, picture made up from various sources." This is clearly inadequate. Whatever the dictionaries may say about it, and whatever its use in music and painting, it is certain that in literature the word is now used by the French (from whom we get it) as meaning something else than "medley"—namely, as the deliberate imitation (exact imitation, not *parody*) of one author's style by another. Renan says that Lamennais was so saturated with the style of the Bible as to produce "the unique phenomenon in literary history of a *pastiche* of genius." Hardly "unique," I submit. Edmund Burke's first book, "A Vindication of Natural Society," was a "pastiche of genius": an imitation of Bolingbroke so exact as to deceive judges like Chesterfield and Warburton.

I mention this inadequate definition of the Dictionary in simple candour and without the slightest desire to "score" off the

compilers of one of the most valuable of English works. They published some years ago another book of high value, "The King's English," in which they took a particular pleasure in singling out specimens of bad composition from the columns of the *Times*. Several of these, I noted, not without a secret satisfaction (for it is better to be read with disapproval than not read at all) were culled from the present writer. One or two were errors of the press, which my critics could not know. Some allowance must be made for the difficulty of deciphering rather (the printer may prefer to amend this to very) illegible handwriting in double quick time in the small hours of the morning. The rest are matters of opinion, and I should be quite prepared to defend them if only I had the book at hand. (It is an odd fact, which every scribbler must have noticed, that if you are writing in the country the books you want are always in London, and vice versa.) Anyhow, I bear the authors no grudge for their strictures on myself—or the *Times* printers—and I have read their exposure of the errors of all the other people with the greatest delight.

One of them, Mr. H. W. Fowler, has a letter in the current *Literary Supplement* on the Dictionary's definition of *parody*, and on the synonyms *caricature*, *burlesque*, *travesty*. We all (at any rate, all except dictionary makers) write loosely, and no doubt these words are often used as synonyms. Mr. Fowler submits some distinctions. May I add my mite? Each of these words, as applied to literary composition, would bring them into the category of the "comic," but, I suggest, they might be arranged in a scale of intensity. One might take the word I have been speaking of, *pastiche*, exact imitation, as starting point. There is nothing comic about that; it is a serious exercise. Only it is very difficult—rigorously speaking, perhaps, impossible—because no two authors are identical, and the identity of our cannot be assumed by another by an act of will. Still, there is Burke and there is Lamennais; the thing can almost be done. We may take our starting point of *pastiche* then, in the Euclidean sense of point, as an ideal concept. Once you have left it you get the mixture of likeness and unlikeness to the original—an incongruity which is of the essence of the comic. The first milestone on your way is *parody*. This is often only a failure of *pastiche*, and involuntary; more often deliberate, but only a gentle deformation of the original. The next milestone is *caricature*, a more forcible warping of the original, designed to provoke not a smile but laughter. The next is *burlesque*, which is broad, outrageous caricature, aiming at loud laughter at all costs. And the last is *travesty*, which, I think, brings with it a tinge of contempt; the imitation has got so far from the original as to be in some sort not (as each of the other three can be) an elucidation of it, an instructive criticism, but a gross perversion or disguise. I hope I have not been over-bold in trying to supplement Mr. Fowler's exercise in synonymy. But I will not pursue the subject, for, as he justly says, "such exercises are vastly more entertaining to those who write than to those who read them."

Next to the Concise English my favourite dictionary is a pomological one, Hogg's "Fruit Manual." If I am not mistaken this valuable and entertaining work has long been out of print, so that I cannot be charged with giving any publisher a gratuitous advertisement. The best dictionaries of pomology ("boss" word)

are French—partly because French advantages of climate have given our neighbours the start of us in fruit production and partly because of their national genius for the logical system which the compilation of dictionaries demands. (They have even produced a Dictionary of Baccalaure, with over 2,000 entries—a fascinating work.) But Dr. Hogg is our English authority on fruit and as I am looking down on the heavily laden trees of an orchard as I write, he comes naturally to the point of my pen. Hogg was not only learned, but what pomologists seldom are, candid. To read through the average fruit-growers' catalogue is to wallow in superlatives. Their statements too often are not "parodies" but "travesties" of the truth. They never let you know that a particular pear really tastes like a turnip; they will say "good for exhibition"—which is a *blatant* for "uneatable."

But Dr. Hogg was, as I say, candid. Among the reports on fruit which he admitted to his book were many from R. D. Blackmore, who was an ardent pomologist as well as the author of "Lorna Doone." Blackmore grew fruit at Teddington, and, against laudatory paragraphs from authorities elsewhere about this or that peach or pear, you will often come across Blackmore's grim "Worthless at Teddington." It is as refreshing as reading a page of Leslie Stephen after some gushing piece of criticism. But Dr. Hogg was also learned, and sometimes I confess too learned for me. I desire to know, for instance, whether a particular apple in the orchard is a Dr. Harvey or a Golden Noble. Hogg admits that "much confusion exists," and then proceeds to elucidate by telling me that Dr. Harvey has cells which are "obovate" and "axile," while the cells of Golden Noble are "round or oblate" and "abaxile." This is a case of *obscurum per obscurius*. But, happily, there is lighter reading in Dr. Hogg: pedigrees of fruits, anecdotes about their originators, and all the usual discontinuous, discursive fun of a dictionary.

HOW TO START TRADE GOING.

Give Credits to Customers.

Many of the suggestions for dealing with unemployment are good in themselves, but they have the weakness that they are not immediately practicable. What is needed is some plan that will not merely find work for a few thousand men at the most; on jobs that can be only of temporary duration, but some scheme which will set international trade into perpetual motion, writes Mr. Philip Snowden.

Every unemployment crisis is due to the dislocation of foreign trade. To a greater extent than ever in the past this is true of the present trade stagnation. The Home market is supported in a very large measure by those who, in normal times, derive their purchasing power from our export and import trade.

The problem is mainly one of restoring our foreign trade. Our problem is the problem of every country where unemployment is abnormal. International trade is the exchange of commodities. If a country cannot buy it cannot sell. If the Continental countries which formerly purchased the products of our factories are to become our customers once more they must be enabled to set their own industries going so that they can buy our goods.

They need our products more than ever. If their demand could be made effective we should have some years of such booming trade as we have never experienced.

But they have not at present the means to pay for the goods they need, and which we could supply to help necessities nations.

The chaotic condition of the continental exchange is a symptom of the breakdown of the balance of international trade. When the "unpegging" of the exchange took place after the Armistice it was expected that nations would be able to pay for their imports by exports. But that did not happen because, from many causes, the continental countries were not able to export, and therefore could not import. The only way to set the exchange right is to restore the balance of a nation's trade, so that imports will be paid for by exports. Trade cannot be done with a country whose currency is not stable.

The problem of immediate urgency is to give the countries who want our goods a substitute for the exports which in normal times they sent in exchange. That substitute is credit. The League of Nations, at the Brussels Conference last September, adopted an international credits scheme known as the Ter Meulen scheme. The idea of this scheme is that necessities nations, with approved securities, may pledge these securities to enable them to finance essential imports. It is an ambitious scheme, but its one drawback is that it will take a considerable time to get it into working order. Meanwhile, unemployment grows, and assumes very menacing aspects. Some credit scheme is needed to supplement the Ter Meulen scheme, which can be put into operation without delay. The financing of trade is in the hands of the banks and financial corporations. They have all the machinery ready. The individual banks will not undertake the risk of giving credits to finance business with impoverished countries, which cannot offer immediate or early payment. But the risk which an individual bank cannot undertake may become a very small risk by spreading it over a wider area.

British traders, in like manner, cannot be expected to give credits for an indefinite period to foreign customers, and to risk the fluctuations of the exchange. A syndicate of British banks and finance houses, however, as proposed by Sir Edward Mountbatten, acting in co-operation with similar syndicates in foreign countries, and backed by the support of the respective Governments, could easily arrange a scheme of credits to reputable business houses. The risk of ultimate loss on such transactions would be very small. A moderate insurance premium would cover any such risk.

FURTHER GUARANTEES. Such a scheme as this is the lubricant which is needed to set the wheels of international trade going once more. I do not for a moment suggest that this is all that is needed. Political policy enters largely into the problem of international trade. There will have to be some guarantee that nations are going to stop insane military adventures and devote themselves to national reconstruction. But as a plan for immediately setting foreign trade in motion this is the most practical, and would be the most effective.

Such a scheme as this has this great advantage over plans for finding employment on national schemes of reconstruction. The latter can only be set up after much delay in preparation, and they would only afford very limited employment. Such schemes of national reconstruction are very necessary, but not as relief works. Setting foreign trade going by international credits has this advantage, too, over relief works, that it will soon bring a more than equal value of commodities into the world trade, and thus avoid one of the great dangers of inflation, namely, an increase of prices.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1921.

H.C.L. ON THE DOWNGRADE.

By this time last year, when prices were about at peak point, the good people in the Old Country had become so accustomed to putting down three pennies, or pounds, where formerly one had done service that a three-to-one standard, or something very near it, was looked upon as the normal state of affairs. Sometimes a passing fluctuation in markets gave sign of a slight return towards a lower scale, and we remember one optimistic prophet declaring that in a few years, as the result of keener competition than ever, we should be back to pre-war prices. The indications lent little encouragement, for a slight fall was followed by a larger increase. The present year, however, has witnessed an unmistakable drop by fairly steady gradations, despite a tendency the other way in the middle of the year on account of the coal strike, and the latest Board of Trade figures show that living costs have now been brought down to about double the figure for July 1914. At other times it would sound strange to be congratulating ourselves upon increased costs of about 100 per cent. The position can be readily appreciated when it is remembered that this means a drop to 2-1 from nearly 3-1.

A year ago the index figure was about 250 as compared with 100 for July 1914. For last month the figure was 203, so that the fall has really been rapid. In respect of some important articles the fall has been in larger ratio. British wheat is selling at about 55s per quarter against over 90s in 1920, and there are expectations that by Christmas the Englishman will be enjoying an eightpenny loaf, as he ought to do on the relative prices with 1914, instead of the shilling in which, as in the "hungry forties," he has been mulcted for a long while. The price of meat has also come down by jumps, and vegetables, despite the drought consequent upon an exceptional summer, are cheaper. The fall in wheat, the most important of all articles of diet, has been helped by an abundant world-harvest, which makes good reading for harassed humanity.

It may be that the fall which has taken place within a twelvemonth represents as speedy a process of deflation as is altogether healthy. A continuation at that pace would mean realising the forecast of a return to pre-war prices in the course of another year or two. It is unlikely that such a result will come about. There is still plenty of margin for reduction, but it may be expected that the economic barometer will move downward by somewhat slower degrees. So long as it does so steadily, the world may fairly feel confident that it is moving on the right lines. Wages in many trades are regulated by the "index" figure, and thus the vexed question of costs of production is to some extent solving itself.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Motor Cases.

Yesterday's big batch of motor summonses leads one to think that there are more prosecutions than one sees cause for. There can be no question that since the latest Police regulations were introduced there has been a decided improvement in the manner in which motorists treat other users of the road and we would almost go so far as to say that Hongkong is among one of the most favoured places so far as traffic accidents are concerned. There is a remarkably few number of serious cases considering the number of motor cars and the peculiar aimlessness of the majority of Hongkong pedestrians. Several of the drivers summoned yesterday were deservedly brought before the Bench but there was one case which seemed a little trivial. The driver of a car drew up by the Canton Wharf, left his car for only seven minutes—possibly on business—and was then summoned for causing an obstruction. He was fined, too. There must be a little reason shown in all things and we cannot help thinking that it was arbitrary to summon a man for leaving his car for seven minutes. Whether it was drawn up on the wrong side of the road or not was not stated in the report which reached us, but it would have been sufficient for the Indian constable on duty to have informed the driver just where he was wrong and have left it at that. We have been among the keenest supporters of the Police in their endeavour to make our roads safe for all and at times we might have incurred the displeasure of motorists for some of the things we have said about them, but let there be a fair balance struck between the privilege of motorists and the authority of the police. When we learned there were no more than twelve cases in Court yesterday we couldn't help thinking that from our own observation such a fact falsely represented the character of the average Hongkong driver.

Secrecy Again.

The Washington Conference is getting on fine, according to the telegraphic reports coming through. The question of naval disarmament has been passed on to a Committee, the questions of the Pacific have been passed on to a Committee and the question of land disarmament has been passed on to a Committee. Except for a fanfare of optimistic speeches delivered on the introduction of each subject and just a rough outline of proposals and a brief epitome of the facts concerning these matters we don't know very much. All the interesting and useful discussion takes place behind closed doors and the plenary sittings, to which the press and public are admitted, have been mainly confined to exchanging introductory compliments, the representatives of each nation avowing desire to conform to the spirit of the Conference and congratulating all the other representatives on having done the same thing. But we dare say that a lot of good work will be done by these Committees, though it is a pity that there could not have been an abolition of the old idea of discussing details in camera. It is on matters of detail that the conference will either succeed or fail and the peoples of the world have a right to know what their particular representatives are doing and whether they are helping to find a common solution or putting minor hindrances in the way. Apparently, we have a long road to travel yet before we get honest public international discussions, notwithstanding the fact that we fought a five years' war partly for that purpose.

French Fears.

And while on the matter of Washington it is interesting to note the French attitude regarding land disarmament. There has been a very frank confession of fear. Germany is still openly distrusted, Russia is still something of a black shadow and the whole European situation has a grave outlook in the eyes of cautious French military experts. France has felt that she is being left in moral isolation, but she is determined to leave nothing to chance. Britain and America have both given express assurances that France will not be so left should any emergency arise, but France is pleading justification for the maintenance of an army very much larger than she used to have before the days of the war. Britain has reduced hers to a much lower point than France and we cannot resist the

DAY BY DAY.

TO MOST MEN, EXPERIENCE IS LIKE THE STERN LIGHTS OF A SHIP, WHICH ILLUMINE ONLY THE TRACK IT HAS PASSED—Coleridge.

To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day. The American Consulate will be closed, but it is understood that there will be no public celebrations.

The Health Report for the past 24 hours shows one fatal case (Chinese) of enteric fever and two cases of paratyphoid fever, the sufferers being Japanese and Chinese.

A P.W.D. coolie was yesterday taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from scalp injuries caused by a fall from a tramcar, whilst it was in motion, in Queen's Road East.

Last evening a snatching incident was witnessed in Wellington Street. A Chinese lady was walking down the street when a man came up from behind and tore off one of her earrings, set with a diamond and a pendant of pearls, estimated to be worth \$300. The culprit made his escape.

Believed to have been the result of a fight, a Chinese was yesterday evening taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital with a number of stab wounds in the abdomen. He was found lying in a semi-conscious state under the verandah of No. 110 Nathan Road, and was identified as being a servant of No. 51 Temple Street, Yau-mat. Two hours after his admission to Hospital, he succumbed to his injuries.

A surprise visit was paid by C.P.O. Watt and officers of the Revenue Department, to No. 17, Stone Nullah, Lane, yesterday afternoon. In the cookhouse a man was busily stirring up something in a pot and before long found himself in custody. The substance in the pot proved to be raw opium, and a charge of preparing the drug was accordingly preferred against him when he was brought before the Magistrate this morning. Sentence of three months' hard labour, without the option of a fine, was inflicted.

OBITUARY.

Captain J. R. Owen.

The British Consul at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, has written to advise of the death of Captain John Robert Owen, master of the Chinese steamer New China. Beyond the fact that he died aboard the ship on 20th September, there are no particulars.

Captain Owen was of Penarth, Wales. He was well-known on the China coast, but, as far as we can gather, had no relatives here. His ship was much in the public eye some six months ago, when she was detained by the Canton authorities after going there to take coolies to South America. She is an ex-German vessel.

MACAO PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Opening Of Rebuilt Edifice.

On Sunday, 8th January, the Bishop of Victoria hopes to dedicate the Protestant Church at Macao, the rebuilding of which has now been completed. The Rev. Dr. Pearce, as representing the London Missionary Society, will also take part in the service. Representative residents in Hongkong and Canton are being invited to visit Macao on that day.

The Church was first built by the Hon. East India Company, in about 1817.

reflection that in this matter of army reduction we have a very fine index of the differing mental outlook of the two nations. It is not a matter of one outlook being superior or inferior to the other, it is just the matter of a difference. Britain is content to take things more on trust, France is determined to leave nothing to chance and France can quote a very great deal to support her view. France has lived through the bitter experiences of having an enemy across a frontier; Britain has always had its North Sea. A lesson in the effect of environment, surely.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

On Sunday, giving up my extra hour in bed, I got up early, managed by the skin of the teeth, so to speak, to clamber on board the early morning train, and half past eight saw me en route for Fanning Golf Course. While on the subject of trains, why don't the powers-that-be give a little consideration to the golfers (who probably help to swell the receipts quite a deal), and put on an extra coach for them? Two persons sitting in a seat obviously built for only one is by no means the most pleasant form of travel, and on the return journey I noticed a number of golfers sitting in a second class compartment. Europeans have to take first class tickets—almost socially bound to do so at any rate—then why shouldn't they be able to travel in the comfort for which they have paid? For those who can't afford a car and whose little bit of relaxation over the week-end is a round or two of golf at Fanning the railway is a matter of "Hobson's Choice," but it's a bit off for the railway people to take advantage of that. It isn't often that I travel by rail (for which the saints be praised), but every time I do venture into a railway carriage I have to put up with being packed like the proverbial herrings in a box, and some days it is difficult even to find a seat. A colleague straight from Home remarked the other day how surprised he was that we should have such a fine railway. But then he was apparently one of those people who expect to find the City Hall with a corrugated iron roof or something of the kind. Our railway puts up a pretty poor show compared with that owned by our neighbour the F.M.S.

The discomforts of the journey over, it was not long before I was with the few enthusiasts following the rivals for the golf championship. I couldn't quite make it all out at first. All they had to do was to hit a ball in the fewest possible strokes in a number of holes in the ground, which all seems very straightforward and simple. But they would keep hitting the ball into bits of miniature jungle (which my sporting colleague called the scrub) dotted all over the place. And then we would all plunge into the long grass and help look for it, and a regular business it was. Why a couple of coolies couldn't have tidied the place up a bit, I couldn't understand, and I said so, but my pal pointed out that this was all in the fun of the thing. After having had this little matter explained I almost got excited myself about it all, but I thought it a bit too bad that the volunteers should have been allowed the use of the course for their manoeuvres and turned to my companion and asked him what he thought about it. But the trenches were not trenches at all, he patiently explained; they were bunkers, and they were all in the game too. And in between my questions he would tell me what a good lay they had and talked of halving it (whatever that might mean) and a lot more jargon that I couldn't understand. Still, it was all very nice and I suppose everybody enjoyed themselves, and that is the main thing, anyway.

The other evening I dropped in at the Kowloon Cinema and saw the film "Mr. Wu." It was a very interesting picture and as the story centres in Kowloon I was very surprised to see so few people there. Personally, I thought it very enterprising of the Cinema to screen a film of this description in Kowloon and I can't understand anyone not wanting to see it. Old Wu, apparently, was a bit of a taipan and everybody in Kowloon knew him. Of course, it wasn't the Kowloon that we know. All the coolies were about six feet high and wore spotless white clothes, fannies and boys and such like were most elaborately attired, and it goes without saying that all the Europeans carried six-shooters. I was just a bit disappointed that the Chinese did not all carry knives in their belts, but still they looked fit for any devilry which might be afoot. The offices of a shipping firm were portrayed and they quite came up to expectations. But for the compradores wearing a mandarin coat the inside of the office was not too bad, but the outside resembled a store in a film of the wild and woolly west. Everybody walked differently to how they

do in the Colony these days and all the men, of course, wore queues. It was a fine picture and I really enjoyed it, but what a conception of things Eastern, have the people at Home.

INCOME TAX APPEAL.

Rubber Company's Success.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, November 23.
The Merliman appeal income tax assessment case has been successful. The decision materially affects many sterling rubber companies.

F.M.S. TARIFFS.

Bounties for new Industries

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, November 23.
In the Legislative Council it was stated that the report of the Committee on Preferential Tariffs and Protective Duties is about to be published. The Committee is opposed to both, but, favoured bounties in special cases to encourage the establishment of new industries in Malaya.

MALAYA'S COST OF LIVING.

Government Scheme.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, November 23.
The Colonial Secretary has announced that the Government has decided to erect abattoirs and cold storage, enabling the continuous importations of cattle, sheep and produce in order to reduce the cost of living in Malaya.

SMALL POX IN SHANGHAI.

A Serious Epidemic.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, November 23.
A serious epidemic of small pox has broken out. There have been ten deaths and forty for-signers are in the Isolation Hospital. The disease is of a particularly virulent form. Signs have been posted at all the Hotels and warnings from the Health Office urge vaccination. The French School is closed. Vaccination Parties are the vogue, several gatherings for tea and inviting a doctor.

SEMENOV FOR AMERICA.

Planning to Raise Money.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, November 23.
It is reported that Semenov has secured a visa for America. He plans to raise money while there.

FRENCH MINISTER AT SHANGHAI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, November 23.
The new French Minister has arrived.

DELEGATION ENTER-TAINED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, November 23.
The Chamber of Commerce entertained at dinner the West Australian Delegation prior to sailing.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

As publicity's a great thing right enough, I heard a chap lamming off about this very same thing just the other night and to have heard him talking ye'd have thought that the sun rose and set in a newspaper office. Maybe our daily paper is the brightest gift of civilization but it's a gift horse that needs its teeth examined every once in a while if we're no' to be taken in altogether.

I couldn't help thinking this same thing when I was going through a morning paper yesterday. Truly there was a lot o' mental pap yonder that wouldn't be hard to digest. Wi' so many subjects fairly bursting to be discussed it's terrible to see such a flow o' words evidently written for the express purpose, no' of concealing thought, but of camouflaging the poverty of ideas.

The leading article, evidently written mid a host o' blue devils and possibly a bad cold on a Sunday, is about the most depressingly dull and dismal thing it is possible to imagine. Divided between the relaxations of the Sabbath Day and the shortcomings of our persons a more pointless effusion would be difficult to imagine. Some folk have an idea that when they speak or write of the church that the minister should bear the whole burden, that he should be a kind o' spiritual amah, as it were. He isna' the Church onyway. The Church is the Smiths, the Jones, the Robinsons and all the rest of them. The person cannot be expected to make folk use their faculties in regard to religious questions any more than a teacher can be expected to make a chap play the piano, or to play golf or to write a leader. No, no, play fair. Stickin' up puppets to knock them down has passed currency too long as representing the art of argument. When our leading thought of the day degenerates into a moan more in keeping wi' the efforts of adolescence at its first literary debate it has indeed become increasingly difficult for most folk to keep from wondering to what our newspapers will next descend.

The publicity bird I referred to in my opening paragraph said that comments were free but facts were sacred. That apparently is how it goes in theory. After turning to the next column of the same morning paper though, I have my doubts all the same. The chap that wrote you short bit about the Rifle Range must either have had been in jail for the last week or been on the booze. To begin wi' it was Mr. Bird and no' Mr. Pollock that did the pressing on the subject at the last meeting of the Council. That's a mere detail, of course, and I'm sure Mr. Pollock'll no' mind—but still it's

best to keep our facts as sacred as possible. That this point escaped the writer isn't to be wondered at though, for it's fully a week ago since the matter was mentioned in public. Still there's no harm in being reminded about these things. You've heard about poor Queen Anne, of course. No? Ah! we'll need to see into that as well. And when I'm on the subject I sincerely hope that you journalistic Rip Van Winkle has no doubt in his mind about the length of yon underground range. It's only to be a miniature affair you know—about a 100 feet or so. I just mentioned it in case he thought that this new shooting gallery was to take the place of King's Park Range. An absurd thought, I know. But you never know what some folk are trying to think.

Of the remaining two bits of alleged thought that makes up the column under review I make no' comment but again bless an all-wise Providence that keeps us so liberally supplied wi' Home newspapers.

Wi' regard to Lord Northcliffe you'll mind how I told you some time ago what a fine jumper he was. He's been keeping in practise ever since he left us. That in Japan he would deny he ever sent his now famous cable to the Times was what might be expected. That he would deny the denial in some other place was not outside the range of possibility. But that he would word both denials so clumsily is a matter for regret. He must be getting old or careless or stupid or all three put together. You'll notice yesterday that we printed his Peking explanation of the denial. Ye see everybody was all wrong. Yon stuff wasna' his views. Yon were the views of the Canton Government to which he desired to give world wide publicity. He was merely obliging them ye see. A good man aye likes to be detected doing some good deed. Now let's get this thing right. First of all he had the cable sent off. In Japan he denies ever doing so and as proof says that such will never be found in the columns of the Times. In other words he changed his mind and "killed" the story over the wires. Comes Peking, where he merely denies that the sum and substance of the cable were his views. Now be either he acted the monkey wi' his Canton friends or he let it go and told a lie in Japan. I leave it to you partner.

And as for yon interview wi' Chang Tso-lin I don't believe it. If yon "small, gentle-speaking" bandit was the strong man of China, I'll eat my hat. As like as no' it was some secretary. But Lord Northcliffe's no' to blame. He's no' the first to be fooled like that, smart an' all as he thinks he is.

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BOTTOMLEY LIBEL CASE.

Story of the Victory Bond Club

There was a considerable crowd at Bow Street Police Court, London, last month, when Reuben Bigland (61), described as an agent, came before the Chief Magistrate charged with having maliciously published to H. T. Houston and other persons a criminal libel of, and concerning, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P.

Mr. Bottomley was greeted outside the Court with cheers and some "boos."

Sir Ernest Wild, K. C., M.P., and Mr. Jones, M.P., appeared for the prosecution, and, contrary to expectations, the defendant was represented by counsel with Mr. Comyns Carr and Mr. J. G. Kelly.

MR. STEWART MOORE'S APPLICATION.

At the outset Mr. H. Stewart Moore asked permission to renew his application with reference to Victory Bonds. The Magistrate had from time to time advised County Court proceedings to applicants who had come before him, but in such actions there were several defences which Mr. Bottomley could put up as regards liability.

The Magistrate—What do you want me to do?

Counsel—If you could see your way, I would like you to call upon Mr. Bottomley, who is here, to give a personal undertaking with reference to this money. It would be of great assistance to my client and all those other people. Mr. Bottomley would be given time to pay, and the necessity for County Court actions would be removed.

The Magistrate said he would consider the application.

After observations by other counsel, the Magistrate said the only matter before him was whether there was a libel, and whether it was published.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S CASE.

Sir Ernest Wild then opened the case, stating it would take some time. Mr. Bottomley was glad to take the opportunity to say, as he had said personally, that this matter had more serious developments than the real matter of publication of libel. He was going to ask, when evidence had been heard, that Mr. Bigland should not only be committed under Section 5 of Lord Campbell's Act, but also under Section 31 of the Larceny Act, 1916, upon charges that would be formulated of publishing with intent to extort.

This libel was merely the culmination of a long series of efforts on the part of the accused to extort money from Mr. Bottomley by publishing, or generally by threatening to publish, matters that would injure Mr. Bottomley.

The document published was the culmination of five years' crusade on the part of Mr. Bigland to extort money from Mr. Bottomley. He had three times during these five years apologised in writing, and Mr. Bottomley, doubting his mentality, accepted the apologies.

A PAMPHLET.

Counsel read a pamphlet which had been published broadcast in London and other centres. It was headed "The Downfall of Horatio Bottomley, M.P. His latest and greatest swindle. How he gulled subscribers to invest £1,000,000 in his great Victory

War Bond Club," and concluded:—"I will wager Horatio £1,000 that his draws are faked and crooked. I make this statement openly and without fear."

The general effect of the charges regarding the Victory Bond Club was that Mr. Bottomley had had a million of money, principally from poor people; had kept it himself, had faked draws, and given prizes in a wrong way. In the broadest terms that he had been swindling the public.

There was not a word of truth in any statement by the defendant regarding the Victory Bonds.

VICTORY BOND CLUB SCHEME.

Counsel explained in detail the operations of the Victory Bond Club scheme was for bonds of which the minimum was £5. As numbers of poor people could not afford £5, Mr. Bottomley's idea was for them to come in with £1, and the club was formed. Each share therefore represented only a fractional proportion of the stock. The issue price was 35, and half a million of stock was purchased with the £450,000 subscribed. The stock now stood at 75. £350,000 had been returned, so that after the sale of stock, to return that amount practically in full Mr. Bottomley had had personally to put down about £35,000 already.

Counsel added that there was no need for County Court proceedings. Everybody desiring it would be repaid by the end of the year.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTS AT BLACKMAIL.

Subsequently the Magistrate decided to hear counsel's statement regarding the alleged attempt to extort money.

Sir Ernest detailed interviews and correspondence between Mr. Bigland and Mr. Bottomley, extending over some years, and concerning various matters on which he relied to substantiate the allegations of attempts to extort money.

Counsel added that every one of the attempts at blackmail failed, and Mr. Bottomley parted with no money.

The case would not only depend upon the evidence of Mr. Bottomley, and the admitted handwriting of the defendant, but he would also ask for committal for inciting others to try to extort money from Mr. Bottomley.

After luncheon the Magistrate decided to take evidence relating to the charge of attempting to extort money.

Mr. Houston, Parliamentary election agent, said that while he was acting for Colonel Applin in Westminster by-election the defendant called upon him and offered to supply and distribute 20,000 copies of the pamphlet for £50. Witness declined to accept the offer.

DEFENDANT'S LOW SPHERE.

Mr. Bottomley then gave evidence. He first met the accused eight years ago. He said he had been crossing a river, match seller, street arab, had been for months in a lunatic asylum, and had been living on his wife's life.

Bigland laughed heartily at this description of himself.

Mr. Bottomley said that Bigland was known throughout the racing fraternity as "telephone Jack," but at heart he was very religious. Subsequently he sent witness a copy of the Bible and advised him to read it.

Witness gave evidence of other interviews and letters received from the defendant. In one of these he said "I am mad" and another was signed "Yours fraternally, R. B. known as mad Jack."

Mr. Bottomley proceeded to give details in support of statements made by counsel.

Before evidence was called Mr. Kelly asked that cross-examination might be deferred.

SON'S INTERVENTION.

Sir Ernest Wild—Did you receive a letter purporting to come from his son?—Yes.

Mr. Bottomley said he advised the defendant to take a rest, and Bigland replied—"I know all about it. It was written to protect me against any proceedings you might take against me." Witness added—"I am not sure whether he used the word blackmail."

Mr. Bottomley quoted a note he got from defendant in October 1919, which read—"My Dear Bottomley—You are right. I am mad. Still, I would like to touch that fifty pounds.—R.B."

Counsel—Did you owe him £50?—No.

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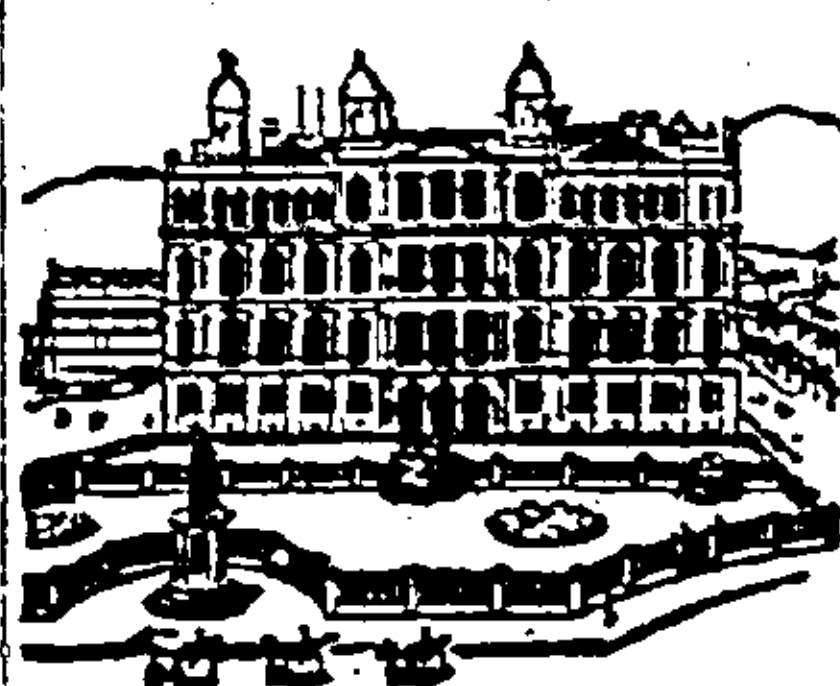
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In another letter the defendant signed himself—"Your fraternally, R. B. Known as Mad Jack." In it he said he intended to print 250,000 copies of a publication, and asked—"Won't the supporters of the Empire orator laugh when they hear the crossing sweeper's challenge?"

Witness thought the publication was "Answers to John Bull."

Counsel—Has he since 1915 ever made any suggestion to you about joining forces with him?

Witness—Yes, he wrote—"I should like to come into your

stable." I should think about twenty times he said he would like to come and work with me.

In the year 1916 how were your finances?—Just beginning to turn.

REQUESTS FOR MONEY.

And did he make overtures for money?—Yes, he said—"You are making a lot of money now, Bottomley. I see all sorts of people round you making money out of you, and I don't see why I should not be in it."

Did he succeed in his request?—Never.

A "lion-tiger," a cross between the two great cats, is being sent to the London Zoo by the Jam Sahib of Nawabnagar (Prince Hanjitsinhji).

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FALL HATS



AN UNUSUAL FEATURE IS THIS ROPE OF BEADS FALLING FROM A CORONET ORNAMENT

PHOTOS BY JOEL FEEGER



PICTURE HAT WITH GRACEFULLY ARRANGED OSTRICH

ANOTHER LARGE HAT WITH CLEFT BRIM AND A BRIGHT-HUED FEATHER

THIS FASCINATING EMBROIDERED VEIL IS PART OF THE HAT

THIS MODEL IS ALL OF BLACK VELVET



you what it cost in the shop where it was displayed you would scarcely believe me; but fans are now such an important feature in evening dress that all kinds of prices are being paid for them. Much more desirable is a handsome fan with a dance frock, nowadays, than a jeweled brooch or necklace.

A captivating affair indeed is the window-pane fan. The window-pane effect is produced by the sticks of the fan and transverse stripes of pleated net. The whole fan is made of this sheer net, or rather, silk malines, but the lower part is thickly covered with thin sequins in silver colour, green gold and jet and the colour-scheme is wonderful, the malines black and the sticks of black enameled wood. The greenish hued fan



A new lace fan in the new shape: Tall and narrow rather than wide and low as fans have been in other years.

goes with a dance frock of pale gray silk embroidered in green, black and white. It is to be hoped that masculine persons will practice at home with the handling of something very fragile and delicate, before they trust themselves with this winter's fans. As everybody knows there is nothing more unsafe in masculine hands than a fan. And nothing more pathetic than a masculine face when the fragile fan has somehow or other—be knows not how—managed to smash itself in his grasp. Unless you are very sure of your escort, do not trust him one second with your costly lace and tortoise-shell playingthing this winter. As a sceptre in your own hands it may be perfectly safe (you know how to manage it), but as a means of gesture in his hands it is tragic and will be almost assured.

The quill feather fan pictured is another expression of this season's mode. These stiff quill fans are extremely smart and the one pictured is made of eagle quills coloured a rich, dark orange and mounted on exquisite sticks of ivory inlaid with silver and pearl. The arrangement of the quills is exceedingly graceful and the brilliant yet delicate fan will look well with a black evening gown or one in pale yellow. Orange fans are carried with flame coloured dance frocks in the gorgeous and bizarre colour effects of this year's costumes.

A HAT HINT

Thin-haired women have troubles that those blessed with heavy hair never dream of. One of them is, "How can I keep my hat pinned on?" Here is an answer evolved by one woman.

About this time of year every woman begins to have a restless feeling inside; a driving urge to accomplish something. And the something is a fall hat. Nothing else is quite so important until this vital matter has been settled and finished with. Then one can attack other problems with undivided attention. The new hat urge is not quite so pressing in autumn as it is in springtime, for it is perfectly proper now to wear one's summer millinery late, but the new hat has got to be bought sooner or later and the sooner it is off one's mind and on one's head, the better.

It is always more or less of a gamble to pick out a new hat at the commencement of a season. Styles are not yet fully established and one's mind cannot be fully made up as to just what is wanted. One may pick a winner. That is a hat that will go with one joyfully through the season; and then again one may select something that must go into the discard in a few weeks. There are shapes that are bound to succeed and become favourites, and there are shapes tentatively launched by fashion and fated to have bad luck. The best way is to select a rather conservative hat, becoming to your type and suitable for your years and leave the models of pronounced and novel mode for later selection—when you have become sure fashion is going to stick to them.

FALL SHAPES LARGER.

Larger hats are coming in; but this does not mean very large, picture styles. It means large, compared with the tiny turbans that women have been wearing for the past season or two. The new fall hats for the street are really just medium in size; neither tiny turbans, nor spreading picture shapes. And since to the wider brims have been added higher crowns and more profuse trimmings hats do look a good deal larger than they have looked for the past two years.

Most of the brims roll upward from the face and shapes have a longer line from front to back now. The narrow brim at front and back, shooting out far at either side is no more; and trimmings are arranged to give length from front to back also, rather than the elongated from side-to-side effect. Some hat brims are cleft at one side or the other, the indentation forming a place for trimming to drape through from the crown downward. This effect is illustrated in one of the pictured models: a roll brim shape of dark blue plush with a tuft of ostrich in mandarin orange drooping through the cleft brim at one side. Many dark coloured hats have trimmings in very bright hue but the colours are beautifully blended and the effect is rich and pleasing, though striking.

Sometimes the cleft brim makes a tricorn of a round sailor shape, and this idea is well expressed in a model of black haters' plush whose brim is cleft in three places to give the tricorn suggestion.

Narrow silver ribbon binds the brim and silver ornaments at either side of the hat complete a very stunning effect. A bicorne hat is achieved with a brim cleft at either side, the front of the brim rolling up sharply to meet a trimming of glycerined ostrich that falls back over the high crown. VELVET TWISTED INTO SMART BOWS.

Big bows of the hat fabric are a feature of fall millinery and a pictured model shows this style. The hat is of black velvet and part of the velvet used to cover the crown is twisted into a crisp bow of two loops that project at the left side. The crown itself projects at the opposite side in soft tam fashion and crown and bow are exceedingly well balanced on the brim which fits the head closely, turban-fashion. Only an artist could achieve this seemingly simple but as a matter of fact, extremely clever arrangement of crown and looped bow on a small turban. One very striking model had a velvet bow that is worth recording. The hat was gray velvet with a brim slightly narrower at the back than at sides or front—one of those becoming semi-poke brims. And this brim was faced with shirred black velvet. About two yards of very wide black velvet ribbon made the bow, which was really not a bow at all, since the ribbon was not tied anywhere. How it was kept in place was a mystery, for the wide ribbon curved about in two big loops that looked as though the wind had whipped them out and up, above the crown and over the edge of the brim. Of course, the velvet ribbon must have been very carefully wired but this wiring was not visible to the eye of the investigator.

VELVET HATS TRIMMED WITH FEATHERS.

It will be a little hard to get used to felt as a dress-up hat material. Velvet has been the fabric for handsome hats so long, and felt has been used only for sport wear; that it seems odd now to see felt lifted to an exclusive place in fashion. But felt hats are tremendously smart and some of the most stunning dress

hats are of the soft, beautiful French felt. A model is pictured: a restaurant hat of pearl gray felt in modified sombrero shape, the crown indented and the brim flaring upward at one side. A facing of velvet on the brim just turns over the brim-edge and facing and feather trimming are the same colour, a deep, rich amber. A felt turban in gray-green is trimmed with an all-over applique of leather leaves in shades of green, and another gray felt turban has blue coq feathers at either side, the coq plumes curling down over hair and ears. A small roll brim shape of coral coloured felt has coral coloured wings, shooting out sideways through slashes in the brim. You will see plenty of felt hats when you fare forth to look for your fall headgear, and you cannot go wrong in choosing a felt turban; they promise to be very smart and are so new they will undoubtedly go through the whole season. They are trimmed with applied motifs of embroidery or leather; with coq or with stiff quills or wings, and they make delightful hats to drape veils over, for windy days and for motorizing.

METAL TRIMMINGS AND BEADS.

The coronet turban with strings of beads falling in loops over the forehead is presented as a new autumn style—not as a suggestion to the is now going through the throes of women who of deciding what to get for a fall street hat. This is just the kind of mode it is wise to avoid as a season's beginning, smart and attractive as the style may appear to your individual taste. If you can afford to buy several hats, for street, dress and evening wear, by all means pick up a delightful and bizarre little turban of this sort which will be infinitely chic with a smart black canton crepe dinner frock. But if you are merely looking for a suitable and proper hat to wear in the street with your tailored suit, wisely avoid the striking and bizarre, and pick out something less conspicuous and more conventional in type. The coronet is of black velvet with a metal ornament in green and jet. The loops of jet beads are strung on green silk cord.

VEILED HATS FOR AUTUMN.

One of the latest styles is pictured, a veil of taupe mesh heavily embroidered in an all-over scroll pattern with self-coloured silk. This handsome veil is draped over a bicorne of black velvet and the long ends of the veil are looped up at either side of the hat in draped folds. The veil is supposed to remain on the hat as an integral part of it—indeed it would be a rash woman who attempted to remove the veil and then put it on again in the same smart fashion.

NEW FANS READY FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Who said it is going to be a cold winter? Not judging by the fans that are ready for the social campaign! It is evidently going to be a fan-winter anyway—whatever the weather; and after all the true uses of a fan have little to do with the thermometer, one way or the other. Have you ever seen a woman actually fanning herself at a dance during the past two seasons when every other woman carried a huge feather fan? No indeed!—fanning is a confession of an overheated state, and no woman wishes to infer, or to draw attention to the fact, that she is bedraggled, flushed, and uncomfortable from exercise. Such being her condition she would never stand and fan herself violently in a ball room; she would fly instead to the dressing room and have an interview with her powder puff, returning presently cool, fresh and exquisite.

No, the fan is for quite other purposes, as any feminine person will admit in her heart of hearts. The fan's capacity for flirtation is enormous. It can express a number of things quite as subtle and dropped lashes, or even glances of eyes. In early Victorian times there was a "fan language" that every demure little maid learned as easily as the modern maid acquires slang. The modern maid does not know the mid-Victorian fan

language—but she does very well without it. If you do not believe this, watch any pretty girl with a big fan at the next dance you happen to attend. You'll see a lot of fans that say, as plainly as can be: "I'm surprised at you!" "Humph, it's nothing to me!"



A fringe of ostrich gives softness to the edge of this lace fan which is mounted on tortoise-shell sticks.

I'm tremendously flattered!" "Do you really mean it?" "I don't know—I might," or other things of the kind.

This season fans are going to be more expressive than ever, for transparent ones are coming in. A lot more can be expressed through a transparent fan than with a fan that completely hides the face when it is lifted. Not that the superb feather fans are going out of fashion; they are too beautiful and too expensive—too perfect a finishing touch for some kinds of costume—to be abandoned for a passing whim of Madam Mode's. But for the moment the lace fan is particularly smart and many more lace fans are displayed in the shops than feather fans at the present moment.

Most of these new lace fans are extremely large. The great, slowly waving fan is much more fashionable than the tiny, fluttering fan, and one can pose ever so much more effectively with a large fan. The new fans have changed in shape, too. They are compact and higher than they are wide; that is the sticks at the centre are much longer than the sticks at the end. Three illustra-

tions give an idea of this new effect and show the approved shape for lace fans. "Of course," as one disgruntled woman declares: "this is a mean contrivance on the part of fashion to make everybody buy a new fan instead of getting out a handsome heirloom lace fan and making it do." For the old-fashioned lace fans are in the wide, low shape, with sticks all the same length, and the handsome lace of the fan cannot be mounted on new sticks because the pattern was made for the long low shape. A most beautiful fan of black chantilly is pictured, and you perceive how charming my lady's profile is in shadowy effect behind the lace! The hand-made lace pattern is in a conventionalized grape and leaf effect and the lace is mounted on slender sticks of real tortoise shell. The airy black lace fan is carried with a dance frock, of coral coloured chiffon tulle.

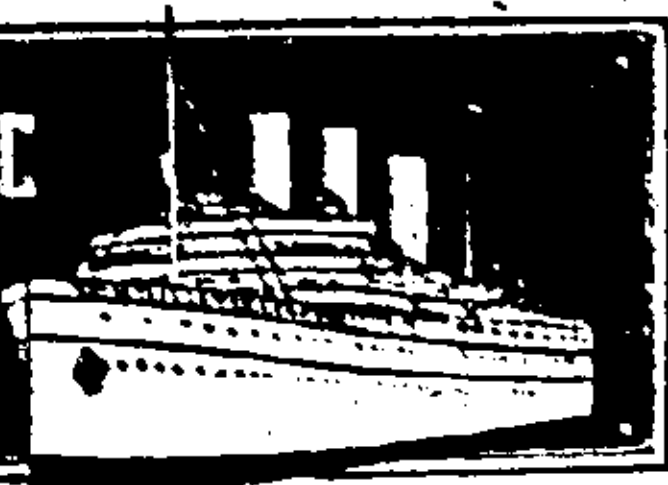
Another fan is of black net dotted over with hand-sewn jet spangles, the threads that attach the spangles to the net making a zigzag stripe design in cobwebby effect. Bowknots of silver embroidery and bowknots of appliqued black sequins make a stunning all-over pattern on the fan and as a completing touch there is a fringe of silver gray ostrich, put on with an edge of tiny silver ribbon leaves



Quill fans are especially smart and this one is in a splendid blood orange shade.

and baroque pearl beads. The sticks are of dark tortoise shell. This is a very handsome fan indeed. If I should tell

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CHINESE AUTOMOBILE CO.

The Yangtze Machinery Works has turned out an automobile, which, when compared in quality and workmanship, is stated to be in no way inferior to foreign makes. Patent rights have been obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The Company now intends to enter into competition for the China market with other manufacturers, states the Chinese Economic Bureau.

GERMANY'S INCREASING COAL OUTPUT.

Official statistics of German coal production, exclusive of that of the Saar district and the Palatinate, from January to August, 1920, show that the output was as follows:—Coal, 84,000,000 tons, as compared with 67,000,000 tons for the corresponding period in 1919; lignite, 71,000,000 tons, as compared with 60,000,000 tons, as compared with 13,000,000 tons. For briquettes made from coal the figures are:—3,000,000 tons, as compared with 2,500,000 tons; and for briquettes made from lignite, 15,000,000 tons, as compared with 12,000,000 tons. During the month of August alone the figures for coal raised were 10,700,000 tons, as compared with 8,800,000; lignite, 9,600,000, as compared with 8,100,000 and coke, 2,200,000, as compared with 1,900,000.

THE COAL POSITION.

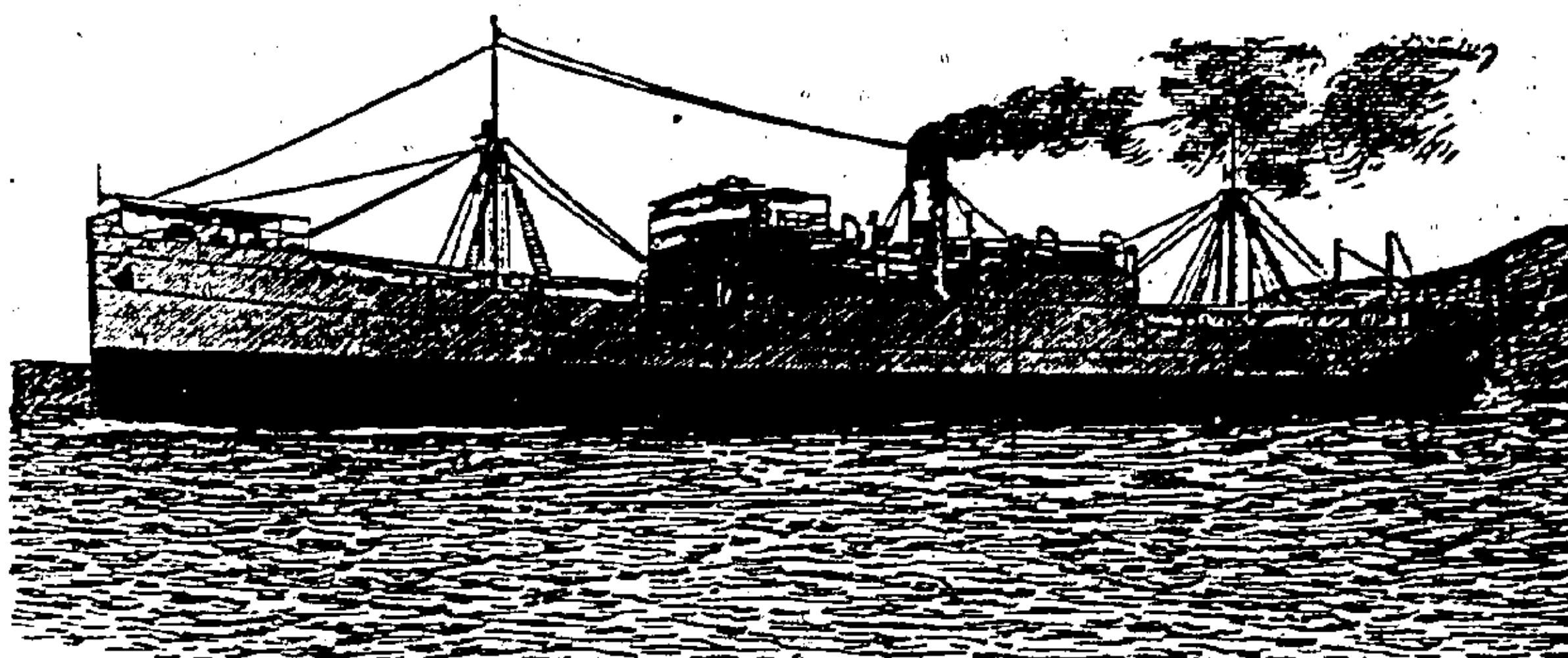
Interviewed on the subject of the permanent wage agreement in the mining industry, which came into force on the 1st of October, a prominent British coalowner states:—There is a general impression in the minds of the public, in spite of every effort at presenting the real facts of the case, that the ten million subsidy was intended to be devoted toward the reduction of the price of coal, and a further impression that as wages will be reduced still further in some districts, when the permanent wage agreement comes into force, the prices of coal ought to be still further reduced. The facts of the case are that the subsidy was granted in order to make up the difference between wages and cost of production and the actual selling price of coal. In March, under control, the loss of coal sold was over 6s per ton, the subsidy was granted to assist in easing down wages to the point at which production becomes economically possible, and thus it can have no effect in altering selling price. Further, such reduction in wages as have to be made on and from October 1st, are intended to bring down the cost of production of coal to the economic level; they are of such a nature as to ensure that production is not carried on at a loss, and do not imply any reduction in selling price. This can only be brought about by an increase of production on the part of each man employed in the industry; it is not generally realised that the falling off in production per man employed is equal to 70,000,000 tons of coal per annum.

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